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City of Cambridge.

THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS,

AT THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

AND

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,
THE CHIEF ENGINEER, AND THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

CAMBRIDGE:
METCALF AND COMPANY,
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
1854.

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PRESENTED BY
Mr. John Sargent
March - 1899

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MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council: —

I should be wanting in sensibility, if, on this occasion of the organization of the city government of Cambridge, I omitted the expression of my gratitude to my fellow-citizens for the recent proof they have given me of their confidence, in electing me to the honorable and responsible position I am about to assume.

That confidence, so heartily, and, as I believe, so sincerely bestowed, demands from me this public acknowledgment; more especially as I have never sought or asked their suffrages, nor have they ever required from me the slightest promise or pledge to obtain their support.

It also reminds me, that I owe it as a duty to you to put forth my best efforts in the discharge of the trusts committed to my care. Relying upon that confidence, I shall enter upon my official labors, trusting that you will view my conduct and acts with candor and indulgence, — I ask no more. I cannot, however, approach those labors without some degree of diffidence, knowing that I am to follow in the path of one who has so long directed the affairs of our city with such signal ability, firmness, and decision, — whose energy and devotion to his public trusts have tended so much to the advancement of its best interests.

It would be superfluous in me, at this time, to enter into a discussion of the duties of the Mayor, after they have been so fully illustrated in the address delivered before the last City Council; it is sufficient to know, that our several

duties must, from necessity, be sometimes onerous, and not always free from responsibility. I doubt not those burdens and responsibilities may be materially lessened by the mutual support we can render each other, and by our united devotion to our official labors.

As I view this occasion to be one more appropriate to the discussion of local matters than those of general interest, I have thought it incumbent on me to address a few remarks to you in relation to such topics as may naturally come before you during your official term, and which appear to me to be worthy of due consideration, and which, if they are devoid of novelty, may be received under the "security of prescription."

I respectfully call your attention to a subject of importance, which may require your serious consideration; it is that of our Almshouse establishment. That property, in the Report of the Overseers of the Poor for the year 1853, is estimated to be worth $ 50,000. In all probability, the buildings for the reception of paupers having no legal settlement in the State, and which the Legislature authorized to be erected, will soon be completed, and all paupers of the above description will be removed, and hereafter maintained at the public expense. It is not the intention of the Legislature, that cities or towns shall any longer have the care and custody of this class of persons.

The inquiry will then be, To what useful purpose can such an unwieldy establishment be applied?

I do not agree in the opinion entertained by some, that those of the inmates who are in sufficient health and strength to labor may be retained to cultivate the farm and to perform other services, thereby rendering it a source of profit; because, if such persons are able to do the usual amount of work which is expected from a man in tolerable health, surely they are not proper subjects for an almshouse, and should be discharged and left to seek their maintenance elsewhere; besides, it has long since been settled, that any person who is able to earn more than enough to support himself is not a pauper, and I should question much whether we ought to retain such a class of persons

within our poor-houses, when they no longer need relief. Our right to control their labor ceases when the necessity of relief terminates, and the only way we can require or control their services must be by a willingness on their part to remain, or by paying them an equivalent for what they do; and it is always uncertain whether much, if any, reliance can be placed on those who have little desire to take care of themselves.

After the removal of the State paupers, there will remain but seven persons who are chargeable upon us, most of whom are feeble and advanced in life. It would seem, therefore, that to continue so large an establishment for so small a number would be verging towards extravagance. These few unfortunate individuals might be placed in families, enough of which can be found, where they might receive all the kind attention, comfortable support and relief to which they are entitled by every motive of humanity. Our city, fortunately, has not heretofore been burdened with pauperism among our native population, and, judging from the past, we have no reason to fear any considerable increase for time to come.

Undoubtedly, the legitimate duty of cities and towns is to help and relieve those of their own poor who, from natural or bodily infirmities, are disabled from obtaining their own support; but I apprehend their number must always be limited. There is another class — the able-bodied poor, as they may be termed — respecting whom there has always been a difference of opinion as to the propriety of giving them a legal claim to relief; to some of this number, I believe, it has been the practice to render assistance out of the poor-house, to some extent, while such as are honest and temperate, and willing to work, are not often suppliants for our aid, and under our laws have been pronounced not to be paupers. Looking at the subject in this light, I have come to the conclusion that it would be more for the best interests of the city to dispose of the whole Almshouse establishment, at an early and favorable opportunity, even at the risk of some loss on its first cost, than to continue to maintain it, with the expectation of making it a source of profit.

It would be far more advantageous to us to purchase other land for the purpose of erecting a structure, upon a greatly reduced plan, which would answer all the future wants of the city, and thus disencumber ourselves of a large and increasing item of expenditure. This may appear to many a bold measure to advocate, yet I suggest it to you, gentlemen, influenced by no other motive than that of the public interest; it is for you to decide what may be the best and wisest course to pursue in relation to the matter, whenever any contingency shall occur, and I shall cheerfully concur with you in whatever action you may be pleased to take upon it.

In May last an act was passed by the Legislature to incorporate the Cambridge Water-Works, which soon after became a law, for the purpose of enabling the corporators to supply the city of Cambridge with soft and pure water from Fresh Pond and its tributaries. The idea of bringing water into the city is not a new one; it has been the theme of conversation among many citizens for past years; it has engaged the attention and received the sanction of our most scientific men, and the friends of the measure have been steadily increasing.

The whole matter was maturely considered by the last City Council, and finally referred to the people, in the form of a resolve for their adoption or rejection, the purport of which is, "that the city of Cambridge loan to the said Cambridge Water-Works the sum of fifty thousand dollars, provided that the question be first submitted to the people, and approved by a majority of the citizens voting thereon"; and upon the further conditions, that the bond of the company for a similar amount, secured by their stock, shall be given to the city, with a first mortgage upon the whole property, no portion of the money to be advanced, until the company shall have collected of the stockholders at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and have expended the same in the construction of their works; and that the city shall have the use of the water for the extinguishment of fires, free of expense. These last conditions are obligatory on the corporation, and must be complied with before the city can be called upon for the loan.

The resolve met the acquiescence of the people, and was accepted. In the form in which the resolve emanated from the City Council, it is confidently believed, all proper safeguards were applied to protect the city from any loss or hazard.

It is a popular measure with many of our citizens, and should receive all reasonable encouragement to stimulate the company in the prosecution of their undertaking, and I trust the obligations of the city, as far as it has become interested, will be faithfully and honorably discharged. For all the information needed relative to this subject, I refer you to the able and lucid report of a large committee of the City Council, through their chairman.

An important item of our expenditures is that of the roads and sidewalks. This has always been an expensive branch of our municipal outlays, as every city and town is held by the strictest legal obligations to keep its roads in good condition, and in a state at all times safe for public travel. With an extent of roads unusually large, with materials for repairing them not of the best or most suitable quality, nor easily to be procured, in connection with the customary mode of doing the work, our roads will continue to be a serious tax upon our treasury.

Not assuming to be the best judge of the most practicable mode of lessening the expense of keeping the roads in repair, I submit to your better opinion, whether a material saving might not be effected by disposing of the greater portion of the horses and teams, and contracting with individuals for hauling all the stone and gravel wanted for city use, at such times and places as may be required, to be delivered at a certain price per square yard, the materials to be furnished by the contractor from places selected by the Superintendent of Streets; and where they are procured from the ledge, or gravel-banks owned by the city, they might be paid for by the load.

By this, or some better devised method, the expense of feeding so many horses, repairs of teams and tools, would be avoided, and the number of laborers be much reduced. In this view of the subject, I am not alone; experienced and

judicious men are of opinion, that we can reduce our road expenses very essentially.

The Report of the Chief Engineer shows the Fire Department to be under good discipline, and that harmony prevails among the members of the several companies. The cost of maintaining this useful branch of our city government the past year has exceeded the annual appropriation by the sum of $1,432.65, which may be accounted for, partly by the building of a new engine-house in Ward I., at a time when labor and materials were enhanced in price, making a difference in the cost of the whole work of at least one third, compared with the prices of former years, and partly by the expense of thoroughly repairing and painting engines No. 1 and 3.

Each ward being now provided with good substantial brick engine-houses (with one exception), it is presumed there will be no necessity, the present season, for any material outlay on buildings or repairs; therefore a less sum will be required to support the department than was set apart for its use the last year.

Since the introduction of gas into the city, a new item has been added to our expenses. I refer to the subject of street lamps. Many new lamp-posts have been placed in the different streets, supplied with lamps, and we may expect erelong to receive numerous applications for locating still more, and as the original order stands upon the records, the city is bound to entertain those applications, and assume the expense of lighting all lamps which are located under that order.

The people generally approve the plan of lighting the streets, as a matter of public and private accommodation, and as a means of safety. It will therefore be necessary to appropriate a larger sum than usual for this purpose, although no accurate calculation can be made as to the probable cost.

The system of drainage which has been pursued in various quarters of the city has been very successful in relieving our streets from surplus water, and of great utility to private interests. Taking into consideration the capacity of

our main drains, the thorough manner in which they are constructed, and the localities through which they pass, it may well be doubted whether any portion of the public money has been laid out to greater advantage. Although several drains were built the past year, some of which were costly, the expenditure was kept within our means, and there is reason to believe a smaller sum will be needed to meet the wants of this department.

An ordinance was passed by the last City Council, establishing the office of City Marshal, and defining his duties. Under that ordinance the Police Department was reorganized and went into operation. Having had some experience in matters connected with the police, I am aware of the difficulty of constructing and maintaining a system which may operate so as to render it one of the strong arms of government. It requires the selection of honest, faithful, energetic, and fearless men, who can unite with those qualities the exercise of a sound discretion, to make it efficient or useful. That the ordinance referred to was intended to accomplish all this, I have no doubt; but I deem it my duty candidly to say, that the system has not worked well, and from some cause or other no beneficial result has accrued from its adoption. On the contrary, there seems to have been less good effected with an increased force, and a want of harmony and concert of action among the police, without which little can be accomplished. I hope I shall not be understood as implying any censure upon the official conduct of the respected head of our police by these remarks; it is the system alone I refer to, as one not precisely adapted to the exigencies of a city like ours, with its three wards so widely separated from each other. That system requires of him many and various duties, sufficient to engross most, if not all, of his time. He is required to pass through the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city frequently, to notice all infractions of the laws and ordinances, to cause all the offenders to be punished, and to manage all prosecutions in behalf of the city; and he does not perform all his duty, unless he visits each ward once a day at least. To discharge all this, and much more, would require the services of an officer who

would devote all his time to the work, and pursue no other vocation. No individual has heretofore held the office of City Marshal who was willing, for the small salary attached to it, to sacrifice his regular employment to the interests of the city alone, and it follows of course, that much must be left undone, and the ordinance will be to a great extent inoperative. It is frequently the case, that, where so much responsibility is attached to one man, other officers are apt to be indifferent to their own duties and to relax their exertions.

Upon comparing the operation of the present system with that of having a head constable in each ward, which was adopted under the administration of a respected predecessor, and seeing the beneficial effects which resulted from it, I have become satisfied, that under the latter system the duty would be better performed, the laws more promptly enforced, and a material saving in expense would be made to the city. Each officer having the responsibility put upon him of overseeing his own ward, would feel some pride of character, and naturally exert himself in the prompt and faithful discharge of his duties, and be always at hand in case of any sudden emergency. I am not aware of any provision in the charter which makes it peremptory on the Mayor and Aldermen to appoint a City Marshal, or which would debar the City Council from repealing an ordinance which they deem inoperative or inexpedient.

On the night of the 29th of December last, while a severe snow-storm was raging, the City Hall was discovered to be on fire, and was totally destroyed. The streets being almost impassable from the depth of the snow, it was with great difficulty the engines could be brought to the scene of destruction in time to render any assistance. Every exertion was made by our fearless firemen to save the building, but the coldness of the night, together with the severity of the storm, frustrated their labors.

By the alacrity and presence of mind displayed by the City Clerk, the books and papers were preserved without loss or injury, and are now removed to a fire-proof building for safe keeping. The value of the Hall was estimated at $ 2,500, upon which there was an insurance of $ 2,000.

No delay to the operations of the city government was occasioned by this disaster, as, by the courtesy of the trustees of the Cambridge Athenæum, temporary accommodations in their rooms were offered and accepted. By an arrangement with the trustees, ample room can be furnished erelong upon the lower floor of their building, at a moderate rent, sufficient for the transaction of all the public business, for such a term of time as the city may desire to occupy it.

The Athenæum is favorably situated, and appears, from an examination of the map, to be near the geographical centre of the city. With these conveniences so readily at hand, it would seem to be both wise and judicious to delay, for the present, any action in relation to the erection of a new City Hall. The short duration of the present municipal year, the obligations of the city to the Cambridge Water-Works, — the fulfilment of which may be required before another season, — and the necessity of endeavoring to keep the taxes within a reasonable percentage, should caution us not to undertake too many improvements requiring large outlays of money for their completion, making it burdensome for the people to meet them, or enlarging the public debt.

Of no less importance for your deliberation is the subject of the finances. The object of political economy in regard to taxation is to point out the various modes of supporting a government, and to show which of them is most advantageous without becoming burdensome or oppressive, and nothing can be more reasonable than the maxim, "that every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the public treasury." By adhering to the spirit of this axiom, those who are intrusted with the direction of public funds may understand the true meaning and intent of economy, which I take to be a cautious and not wasteful or extravagant application of them.

I have been led to these remarks, from looking at the report of our city debt as it stood on the 1st of March, 1853. The amount at that time was $134,000, of which

$ 9,000 has been paid the past year, leaving a balance of $ 125,000 against the city. It is now augmented to the sum of $ 147,903, in consequence of the loan obtained for the purchase of the new cemetery, and by loans for temporary purposes, in anticipation of the annual assessment. Of this sum, $ 19,803.68 will become payable as soon as October next.

These obligations are sacred, and we should be prepared to meet them promptly. It will be your office to devise means to discharge them with as little increase of taxation as possible.

The true secret of the prosperity of a place, and of adding to its wealth and character, is in keeping the rate of taxation within reasonable limits, and the only good reason for resorting to an increase must be found in its absolute necessity.

In this age of progress, as it is now termed, there is in everything a tendency to excess, and this is true with respect to public matters, as with individuals, oftentimes giving rise to complaints. It is your duty, therefore, to weigh well every important proposition presented to you, and all which are uncalled for, inexpedient, or which would add nothing to the prosperity of the whole, should be dispensed with. It requires the exercise of sound judgment, and good financial abilities, always to keep within the hopes and desires of the tax-paying community; yet, I doubt not, many causes of complaint may be quieted by a careful examination into the merits of all propositions involving much expense, and, keeping in view the old maxim, that "a man's expenses should never exceed his revenue," you will be enabled to determine what to adopt and what to discard.

The practice of crowding too many projects for outlays of money into too short a space of time, — the unfortunate increase of expenditures over the regular appropriations, arising from the peculiar organization of some boards of officers claiming to exercise rights which are thought to belong exclusively to the City Council, — doubtless have occasioned some embarrassment.

The act amendatory of the city charter, passed in April

last, will furnish a remedy for much cause of complaint. It requires, that "all boards of officers acting under the act of incorporation, and intrusted with the expenditure of the public money, shall be accountable therefor to the City Council"; and that no boards or committees of either branch of the City Council shall make any contracts on behalf of, or binding on, the city, the amount of which contracts shall exceed the specific appropriations of the City Council previously made therefor. These salutary and wholesome provisions, intended to cause greater precaution in the conduct of our financial operations, and placing the responsibility where it alone belongs, will be received with general approbation.

I would here suggest, as one means of reducing our public debt, that, if it should be thought expedient to dispose of the almshouse and farm, the proceeds of the sale, with the assets already within the control of the city, might be employed for the purpose, thus avoiding the necessity of any material addition to the taxes.

My esteemed predecessor, in his last address, gave so clear an illustration of our obligations to support the cause of popular education, and the necessity of raising its standard to the highest degree of excellence, that he has left little for me to add.

The people of Cambridge have great reason for feeling a sense of pride in their common schools. They have always displayed the most liberal spirit in granting the means of constructing edifices comprising all modern improvements and conveniences that science and experience have devised for the education of the young; and contributed with equal munificence to secure the services of able and faithful teachers. I believe I do not exaggerate when I assert that the schools of our city — in their management, in the system of instruction pursued, and the discipline and good government introduced into them — will bear a favorable comparison with the best schools in the State. From the returns for 1853, it will be seen that the amount raised for the support of schools in our city is greater than that of any other place in the State, excepting Boston, Lowell,

and Roxbury, each of which has a larger population; and Roxbury exceeds us by a trifling sum only.

Excepting the county of Suffolk, and the small excess of Roxbury over us, the average monthly wages paid by our city is higher than is paid elsewhere. Thus, Cambridge, true to her venerable character as the seat of learning, seems to have given freely from her resources to uphold and maintain one of the strongest pillars of our institutions, the thorough education of the people, by the instrumentality of common schools.

Our burial places being but two in number, and much crowded, besides being located in the most central and populous parts of the city, led to an inquiry to know what could be done to supply their places. The want of a public cemetery had long been felt among us, and it had been a matter of regret, that Cambridge possessed no such establishment, while her sister cities had anticipated her in the sacred duty of consecrating a fit resting-place for the departed.

Some time last summer the subject was brought before the City Council, and measures were taken to supply this great desideratum, resulting in the purchase of a tract of land, containing about twenty-four acres, situated on the banks of Charles River, in close proximity to Mount Auburn, and embracing all the natural advantages of that beautiful inclosure.

The sum paid for the land, in the estimation of those who are the most competent judges, is far below its real value, and it is not too much to say, that the public spirit and unanimity of the City Council, in their selection and purchase, deserve the approval of the citizens.

Independently of other favorable circumstances connected with the purchase, the benefits which will accrue to the health of our growing population must ultimately be of paramount importance. It rests with you to say whether the time has arrived when it shall be laid out, ornamented, and consecrated, and to give it a name suitable to the solemnity of the place.

There is something gratifying and solacing in the re-

flection, that, when we are called to follow our departed friends and loved ones to their narrow homes, we can leave them to sleep in places hallowed by solitude and silence, beneath "the rugged elm, the yew-tree's shade," in cool, secluded spots, o'erspread with flowers sprinkled by the hand of love, fit oblations of the sorrowing heart, where

> "Nature's pleasant robe of green,
> Humanity's appointed shroud, enwraps
> Their monuments and their memory."

Our expenditures the past year have been as follows: —

Appropriation for Public Schools,	$24,600.00
Expenditure,	24,623.23
Care of School-houses,	2,300.00
Expenditure,	2,263.36
Repairs of School-houses,	1,300.00
Expenditure,	4,360.39
Almshouse,	5,500.00
Expenditure,	7,779.65
Ledge,	1,000.00
Roads and Sidewalks,	11,000.00
Expenditure,	10,999.76
Lighting Streets,	3,000.00
Expenditure,	3,312.87

The Report of the Committee on Finance, just completed for the year ending March 1st, stands thus: —

Receipts for taxes,	$91,454.74
Drain taxes,	2,698.47
Dog taxes,	302.00
Commonwealth School account,	822.63
" Pauper "	1,418.70
" Military "	405.00
Bridge accounts,	83.46
Hayscales,	214.50
Sale of house and land,	1,728.72
Sundries,	154.00
Notes and interest,	6,688.04
Merchants' Insurance Company,	1,997.00
Amount carried forward,	$107,967.26

Amount brought forward, ...		$107,967.26
Warden of Almshouse, ...		1,767.28
Sundry loans, ...		58,103.68
Various other sources, ...		562.20
		$168,400.42
Add balance in the Treasury, March 1st, which completes the amount reported by the Treasurer, and is		1,196.39
		$169,596.81
The aggregate expenditure for city purposes has been		$118,194.63
Add payment of temporary loans,	$36,000.00	
" " " County tax, .	10,608.79	
" " " State tax, . .	5,190.00	
		51,798.79
Which makes a total of		$169,993.42
Deduct orders drawn and unpaid, .	$17.00	
One order cancelled, ...	2.82	
		19.82
Which gives amount paid from Treasury,		$169,973.60
From which deduct the amount of receipts,		169,596.81
And a balance appears due to the Treasurer of		$376.79

In the remarks I have just addressed to you, I have endeavored to place before you, as briefly as I could, a statistical, rather than a theoretical or historical, exposition of some of the most important matters connected with our municipal transactions, which appeared to me to be appropriate to this occasion, and I hope I have not exhausted your patience in their recital.

With the intention of discharging my whole duty, I shall not shrink from the performance of any labors which may tend to promote obedience to the laws, restrain the commission of crime, and to secure a love of good order; but in attempting this, you must be aware that a part of the responsibility rests with you, and upon the faithful administra-

tion of our affairs in every branch of the city government.

With the best motives, the most honest and disinterested efforts of public officers will sometimes fail of success, or of satisfying all. In the contemplation of what we have to do, it is gratifying to me to know that I am to be associated with gentlemen whose intelligence and experience in public business are a sure indication of a successful result. I feel that I can look to you for aid and counsel, and have your valuable assistance and coöperation in whatever relates to the welfare and prosperity of our city. As we enter upon our various duties, let us hope that harmony and good feeling may prevail in our deliberations. Let us bear in mind, that to us is committed the solemn trust of administering the government of our beautiful city in such a manner as to raise her still higher in her moral and social position; and thus endeavor to satisfy our constituents that, in their service, we are actuated by no other motive than that of their general good.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in discharge of the duty assigned them by the "Ordinance establishing a System of Accountability in the Expenditures of the City," respectfully submit their

REPORT,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1854.

The Committee have prepared, and herewith present, as required by said ordinance, a statement of all the receipts and expenditures for the year; giving in detail the amount of appropriation and expenditure in each department. They have examined the accounts of the City Treasurer, with his books and vouchers, and also those of the Auditor, by a sub-committee, whose report is hereto annexed. They have, by another sub-committee, prepared a schedule of the property, real and personal, belonging to the city, and made an estimate of its value, with the exception of the burial grounds and public commons, which schedule also is appended to this Report. They also subjoin a statement of the debts due to the city, and of the city debt.

The city debt, on the 1st of March, it will be seen, was $147,903.68; being an increase, during the last year, of $13,103.68. This increase of the debt has been occasioned mainly by the purchase of a tract of land, of about twenty-five acres, near Mount Auburn, for the purpose of a cemetery,

at a cost of $ 10,603.68. In addition to this, the expenditure for the Almshouse, in consequence of the non-removal of the State paupers at the time contemplated, together with the advance in the price of provisions, has exceeded the appropriation by $ 2,279.65. The cost of repairs of school-houses has exceeded the estimate by $ 3,060.39, caused principally by an unexpected call to finish the third story of the Putnam School-house in Ward III. The excess in the expenditure for fuel, being $ 1,625.64 over the appropriation, has been caused by the payment of bills for fuel for the preceding year, of the existence of which the Committee were not apprised. In the Fire Department there has been an excess of expenditure to the amount of $ 1,432.68. It will be seen, however, that a new brick engine-house has been erected in Ward I., and the engine of Company No. I., which was much out of repair, has been thoroughly refitted, and is now nearly as good as new; so that the value of the property in the department has been enhanced $ 4,550 above the estimate of the last year.

The Committee deem it their duty, in justice to themselves, to say, that they should have been able to present, at this time, a much more satisfactory statement of the finances of the city, had it not been that the appropriations they recommended to the City Council, at the beginning of the year, were reduced by the Council $ 4,300, and, at the same time, a reduction was made from the tax recommended, of $ 7,000.

The debts due the city amount to $ 16,404.63.

The tax assessed for city purposes was		$ 82,522.26
The County tax	"	10,608.79
The State tax	"	5,190.00
Whole tax assessed,		$ 98,321.05
Of the foregoing amount, there has been collected, and paid into the treasury,		$ 91,173.16
Abated,		3,039.07
Discounted,		3,308.82
Leaving a balance to be collected of		800.00
		$ 98,321.05

Of the taxes due for preceding years there have been collected	$ 281.58
There have been abated, ...	153.48
	$ 435.06
Leaving to be collected, ...	261.07

The valuation of estates, real and personal, as taken from the Assessors' books, was as follows: —

	Polls.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.
Ward I.	1180	$ 3,589,000	$ 2,350,650
" II.	1842	3,725,200	1,692,500
" III.	1276	1,351,285	890,725
Total Real,		$ 8,665,485	$ 4,933,875
" Personal,		4,933,875	
Total valuation,		$ 13,599,360	

The rate of assessment was $ 6.50 on $ 1,000; from which sum ($ 6.50) should be deducted the four per cent. allowed on all taxes paid on or before the tenth day of October.

The account of Receipts and Expenditures for the year stands thus: —

Receipts from Taxes,	$ 91,454.74
" " Drain Taxes,	2,698.47
" " Dog Taxes,	302.00
" " Commonwealth, School Account,	822.63
" " " Pauper "	1,418.70
" " " Military "	405.00
" " Bridge Accounts,	83.46
" " Hay Scales,	214.50
" " Sales of House and Land,	1,728.72
" " " Sundries,	154.00
" " Notes and Interest,	6,688.04
" " Merchants' Insurance Co.,	1,997.00
" " Warden of Almshouse,	1,767.28
" " Sundry Loans,	58,103.68
" " Various other sources,	562.20
Amount carried forward,	$ 168,400.42

Amount brought forward, . . .		$ 168,400.42
Add balance in the Treasury, March 1, 1853,		1,196.39
And we have the amount reported by the Treasurer, ...		$ 169,596.81
The aggregate expenditure for city purposes has been, ...		$ 118,194.63
Add payment of temporary loans,	$ 36,000.00	
Add payment of County tax,	10,608.79	
" " State tax,	5,190.00	
		51,798.79
And we have a total of		$ 169,993.42
Deduct orders drawn and unpaid, .	$ 17.00	
Also one order cancelled, . . .	2.82	
		19.82
And we have the amount of payments from the Treasury, ...		$ 169,973.60
From which deduct the amount of receipts,		169,596.81
And a balance appears due to the Treasurer,		$ 376.79

All of which is respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Committee on Finance.

JAMES D. GREEN,
WILLIAM WATRISS,
P. B. HOVEY.

Cambridge, March 29, 1854.

In Common Council, March 29, 1854.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed, with the accompanying papers, under the direction of the City Clerk. Sent up for concurrence.

EBEN M. DUNBAR, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, March 29, 1854.

Concurred.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

REPORT

Concerning the Accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer.

The sub-committee, appointed by the Committee on Finance, to examine the accounts of the City Auditor, and Treasurer, for the financial year ending March 1, 1854, and also to examine the notes and other securities in the hands of the Treasurer, have attended to that duty, and submit the following report: —

Your committee find that the accounts of both those officers have been accurately kept, in a manner clear and concise, and in a form easy for reference.

The Treasurer has satisfactory vouchers for all payments made by him, and the committee submit a schedule of said payments, arranged under their appropriate heads. They also submit a schedule of notes and accounts due to the city, and a schedule of the city debt, together with a copy of the Treasurer's account, which shows a balance due the Treasurer, on the 1st day of March, of $ 376.79.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SARGENT,
GEO. MEACHAM,
FRANKLIN HALL, } *Sub-Committee.*

City of Cambridge, March 21, 1854.

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1854.

For Instruction of Public Schools.

High School.	Elbridge Smith,	instruction,	$1,500.00	
	John E. Horr,	"	850.00	
	N. W. Manning,	"	400.00	
	F. L. E. Hastings,	"	350.00	
	Mary F. Pierce,	"	350.00	
	Julia A. Russell,	"	33.33	
				$3,483.33
Ward I.	Daniel Mansfield,	"	1,000.00	
	William H. Ladd,	"	1,000.00	
	Austin Stickney,	"	20.00	
	A. M. Ireson,	"	300.00	
	S. E. Wiggin,	"	300.00	
	C. E. Downes,	"	300.00	
	R. C. Haskell,	"	300.00	
	Mary S. Gould,	"	275.00	
	Eliza Gould,	"	275.00	
	A. A. Allen,	"	275.00	
	A. E. Boynton,	"	250.00	
	Rutharia Bates,	"	200.00	
	C. M. Harris,	"	150.00	
	C. E. Metcalf,	"	150.00	
	H. J. Chenery,	"	62.50	
	Emily Hancock,	"	62.50	
	Lucy J. Allen,	"	5.75	
				4,925.75
Amount carried forward,				$8,409.08

Amount brought forward,			$ 8,409.08
Ward II.	A. B. Magoun, instruction,	1,000.00	
	A. C. Smith, "	1,000.00	
	B. W. Roberts, "	1,000.00	
	Emily James, "	300.00	
	Sophia Studley, "	300.00	
	Helen Clapp, "	300.00	
	Lucretia Clapp, "	300.00	
	Frances A. Clapp, "	300.00	
	E. K. Brackett, "	300.00	
	M. M. Damon, "	300.00	
	M. A. Gregory, "	293.75	
	Jane Dallinger, "	275.00	
	Mary M. Jones, "	275.00	
	M. M. Tarbell, "	275.00	
	Susan Dimond, "	275.00	
	Ann Lewis, "	275.00	
	H. A. Dodge, "	275.00	
	S. J. A. Davis, "	275.00	
	Abby H. Hill, "	275.00	
	L. C. Bancroft, "	181.25	
	Frances L. Clapp, "	150.00	
	Mary E. Rice, "	150.00	
	M. H. Clarence, "	150.00	
	P. T. Davis, "	145.83	
	Ellen Lewis, "	127.27	
	A. E. Hale, "	125.00	
	E. F. Harris, "	94.44	
	L. M. Demmon, "	75.00	
	Mary A. Miles, "	75.00	
	M. E. Sawyer, "	72.22	
	S. A. Miles, "	37.50	
	L. E. Bangs, "	37.50	
	S. Sparrow, "	37.50	
	E. Sparrow, "	10.00	
	Sarah Jones, "	4.80	
			9,067.06
Amount carried forward,			$ 17,476.14

Amount brought forward,				$ 17,476.14
Ward III.	J. M. Lassell,	instruction,	$ 1,000.00	
	N. K. Noble,	"	1,000.00	
	E. R. Spalding,	"	300.00	
	S. M. Burnham,	"	300.00	
	M. A. Smith,	"	300.00	
	E. A. West,	"	300.00	
	H. E. Conant,	"	275.00	
	F. N. Smith,	"	275.00	
	M. H. Butler,	"	275.00	
	H. T. Clarke,	"	275.00	
	A. P. Pendexter,	"	275.00	
	E. R. Hyde,	"	275.00	
	F. A. Brewer,	"	275.00	
	A. M. Chandler,	"	150.00	
	S. M. Upham,	"	150.00	
	M. A. Farmer,	"	73.60	
	L. C. Russell,	"	62.50	
	L. U. Morse,	"	50.00	
	A. S. Fiske,	"	33.33	
	L. C. Tucker,	"	33.33	
	S. Cushman,	"	33.33	
				5,711.09
Music.	Nathan Lincoln,	"	800.00	800.00
	School Committee.			
C. C. Felton,	services,		86.00	
N. Wilkinson,	"		56.00	
W. W. Wellington,	"		96.00	
Zelotes Hosmer,	"		78.00	
C. H. Allen,	"		90.00	
Moses Clarke,	"		150.00	
J. B. Taylor,	"		80.00	
				636.00
				$ 24,623.23

Appropriation,	$ 24,500.00	
Additional do.,	123.23	
		$ 24,623.23
Amount of expenses,		24,623.23

For Care, &c. of School-houses.

High School.

H. Danforth, care of house, fires, &c.,	$ 84.75	
H. & F. Stimpson, repairs of furnace,	9.05	
F. B. Parks, funnel and repairs,	8.50	
B. J. Hoyt, petty repairs,	32.24	
M. & J. Ricker, plank walk,	8.74	
S. Wales, jr., furniture,	43.75	
James Furfey, "	9.12	
D. U. Chamberlin, "	1.25	
Swett & Bayer, repairing furniture,	6.92	
Cambridge Athenæum, use of hall,	7.50	
Elbridge Smith, books,	5.85	
J. Munroe & Co., "	4.00	
J. D. Pearson, ink,	2.50	
John Ford & Co., printing,	74.13	
H. Danforth, labor,	4.90	
		$ 303.20

Ward One.

Joseph Brackett, care of houses, fires, &c.,	150.00	
Michael Lynes, " " "	50.00	
R. Henderson, " " "	31.25	
Hamblin & Kingman, repairing pumps,	3.00	
J. H. Cutter, petty repairs,	1.87	
J. Brackett, paid for "	2.00	
Ralph Day, blackboards,	16.67	
Whitney & Brackett, furniture,	30.31	
Benj. Sawtell, "	3.79	
J. Munroe & Co., books and stationery,	55.27	
A. H. Ramsay & Co., ink,	9.50	
John Ford & Co., printing,	12.81	
Joseph Sanderson, census of scholars,	12.00	
Joseph Brackett, cleaning,	16.00	
Joanna Conner, "	12.00	
Amounts carried forward,	$ 406.47	$ 303.20

Amounts brought forward,	$ 406.47	$ 303.20
Ralph Day, cleaning,	6.25	
Michael Lynes, "	1.50	
		414.22

WARD TWO.

H. Danforth, care of houses, fires, &c.,	521.95	
John Pear, " " "	6.25	
Universalist Soc., rent of room (1852–53),	75.00	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, painting and glazing,	16.58	
James Boardman, " "	6.00	
Levi Hawkes, funnel and repairs,	8.00	
F. B. Parks, " "	44.87	
B. J. Hoyt, petty repairs,	11.92	
John Hackett, whitewashing,	.75	
Howard & Davis, clock,	16.00	
S. Hampton, repairing clock,	6.50	
B. W. Gibbs, " "	1.50	
Joseph A. Holmes & Co., furniture,	43.43	
Blake, Ware, & Co., "	15.00	
A. W. Bruce, "	5.87	
Whitney & Brackett, "	10.00	
H. A. Hancock, "	3.37	
Swett & Bayer, repairing "	5.50	
H. A. Hancock, " "	2.00	
J. R. Ingalls & Son, repairing pump,	1.25	
J. D. Pearson, books and stationery,	29.51	
Joseph Pratt, " "	13.79	
C. H. Allen, " "	13.00	
R. Litchfield, jr., " "	8.00	
A. C. Smith, maps,	6.00	
John Ford & Co., printing,	29.70	
Hosea Jewell, census of scholars,	12.00	
D. U. Chamberlin, bells and hatchet,	3.17	
H. Danforth, sundries,	3.62	
H. Danforth, labor,	7.70	
		928.23
Amount carried forward,		$ 1,645.65

Amount brought forward,		$ 1,645.65

WARD THREE.

Hiram Welch, care of houses, fires, &c.,	$ 120.00	
J. L. Bailey & Co., funnel and repairs,	62.38	
Haynes & Rogers, iron and tin ware,	1.96	
Wm. Hunnewell, furniture,	62.58	
George Rupp, "	5.75	
H. W. Glasson, repairing furniture,	2.50	
Hamblin & Kingman, repairing pumps,	3.00	
Hiram Welch, keys,	.75	
Wm. Hunnewell, books and stationery,	57.65	
E. C. Kinsley, stationery,	3.50	
John Ford & Co., printing,	13.10	
Hiram Welch, census of scholars,	7.00	
A. Carmichael, sweeping and cleaning	50.50	
C. Hurley, " "	41.00	
Mary Marr, " "	30.00	
B. Carmichael, " "	22.00	
Michael Cushman, labor,	10.94	
		494.61

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Ford & Co., printing,	53.50	
Proprietors Boston Courier, printing,	1.50	
Jenks, Hickling, & Swan, books,	36.00	
J. H. Colton, maps,	32.00	
		123.00
		$ 2,263.26

Appropriation,	$ 2,300.00
Amount of expenses,	2,263.26
Balance unexpended,	36.74

For Repairs of Schoolhouses.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Jacob Nudd, repairs,	$ 21.25	
Stillman Pierce, repairs,	3.00	
		$ 24.25

Amount brought forward,		$ 24.25

Ward One.

John Chamberlin, repairs,	$ 113.68	
Robert B. Howe, "	75.31	
Ralph Day, "	28.42	
Thomas Coyle, "	26.82	
Michael Norton, "	6.00	
Horace Clapp, "	3.43	
A. J. Jones, "	1.17	
W. & W. K. White, repairing furnace,	21.10	
H. & F. Stimpson, " "	16.75	
Geo. O. Danforth, painting and glazing,	9.25	
Wm. Bates, 2d, glazing,	1.20	
Whitney & Brackett, furniture,	13.50	
		316.63

Ward Two.

Cutler & Crossman, labor and stock,	$ 260.65	
J. & S. W. Dudley, " "	127.32	
Rufus Lamson, " "	76.90	
H. Danforth, "	52.85	
Stillman Pierce, repairs,	81.12	
Mather Hayward, "	17.60	
Thomas Coyle, "	10.24	
D. Gunnison, painting,	270.88	
D. U. Chamberlin, hardware,	50.03	
Levi Hawkes, iron and tin ware,	42.62	
		990.21

Ward Three.

Ozias Clark, labor and stock,	1,194.57	
David Stevenson, plastering,	287.75	
Ebenezer T. Tufts, painting,	151.14	
W. & W. K. White, furnaces and repairs,	984.96	
Wm. G. Shattuck, furniture,	363.10	
Henry Noyes, repairs,	10.25	
Amounts carried forward,	$ 2,991.77	$ 1,331.09

Amounts brought forward,		$ 2,991.77	$ 1,331.09
J. R. Ingalls & Son, repairing pumps,		30.53	
Ellen Brine, cleaning,		7.00	
			3,029.30
			$ 4,360.39
Appropriation,	$ 1,300.00		
Additional do.,	3,060.39		
		$ 4,360.39	
Amount of expenses,		4,360.39	

For New Schoolhouse, Ward II.

M. & J. Ricker, labor and stock,		$ 190.80	
James Furfey, furniture,		18.26	
Wm. G. Shattuck, "		7.68	
P. Nutting & Co., scrapers,		4.00	
			$ 220.74
Appropriation,		$ 234.00	
Amount of expenses,	$ 220.74		
Transferred,	8.00		
		228.74	
Balance unexpended,		5.26	

For the Almshouse.

Geeorge W. White, Warden, salary,		$ 375.00
Mary J. Fuller, Assist. Matron,	"	85.50
E. Chenery, " "	"	9.00
Moses Clarke, Physician,	"	200.00
Moses Clarke, extra medical services,		30.00
Edmund Rice, jr.,	meat,	835.17
Charles Swan,	"	180.30
D. W. C. Barron,	"	61.94
J. B. Goodnow,	"	35.00
B. Converse,	"	30.04
Abner Peirce,	"	30.00
John Peabody,	"	18.35
McIntire & Livermore,	"	10.60
Amount carried forward,		$ 1,900.90

Amount brought forward,	$ 1,900.90
Geo. W. White, paid for meat,	6.00
S. Whitney & Co., fish,	34.62
Elijah H. Luke, grain and meal,	413.99
Colby & Burleigh, " "	116.78
George Ellis, grain,	79.00
Joseph H. Rice, "	27.50
George W. Fitz, "	15.70
Tarbell & Dana, flour,	389.39
D. Humphrey, "	145.88
John Wilder, bread,	620.38
A. B. Harlow, "	38.64
Wm. Gould, "	5.00
Benjamin G. Lerned, milk,	13.28
Conant & Blake, beans,	18.90
W. Horton, potatoes,	127.00
P. R. Russell, "	31.50
J. H. Rice, "	4.65
Tarbell & Dana, groceries,	509.53
Samuel James, "	82.46
H. N. Hovey, "	56.50
Davis & Co., "	29.19
Edmund Train, "	26.70
D. W. C. Barron, "	24.04
W. Baker & Co., "	18.00
B. Sawtell, "	13.58
S. J. Wright, "	7.70
J. Dana Hovey, "	6.87
Wetherell, Stone, & Wood, domest. goods,	225.64
William Watriss, " "	25.07
Bruce, Gregory, & Co., " "	22.81
Nathaniel Ellis & Co., " "	7.68
Fearing & Whitney, clothing,	27.25
Homer Rice, hats, caps, &c.,	8.83
Cutter & Co., mittens,	8.00
E. Train, "	7.50
B. Sawtell, "	4.50
Amount brought forward,	$ 5,100.96

Amount brought forward,		$ 5,100.96
F. E. Faxon,	boots, shoes, &c.,	137.77
C. D. & D. Wilder,	" "	40.91
M. Leighton,	" "	8.50
N. Russell,	" "	4.00
Thomas Hollis,	medicines,	47.11
A. H. Ramsay & Co.,	"	25.66
Henry Thayer,	"	6.05
M. C. Kenney, ice,		5.43
Wm. P. Fisk & Co., oil,		50.95
Nathan P. Godfrey, soap,		51.56
William Cooper,	"	15.00
Eaton & Haley, iron and tin ware,		62.14
Levi Hawkes,	" " "	4.43
D. U. Chamberlin, hardware,		20.10
Joseph H. Rice, glass,		3.00
Cutler & Crossman, lumber,		231.30
George H. Cutler, repairs,		13.75
Levi Hawkes,	"	3.00
Belcher Hancock, repairing harnesses,		8.31
David B. Hadley,	" carts,	5.66
Joseph H. Rice, wagon,		80.00
Parker & White, seeds and tools,		41.09
Peter E. Tufts, powder,		22.00
D. & G. Goodnow,	"	7.87
Samuel Palmer, straw,		17.90
Darius Blake, iron-work,		40.41
R. Henderson,	"	37.48
A. J. Jones,	"	6.92
W. Adams & Co.,	"	4.05
Jerome W. Parker, labor,		234.00
F. R. Howard,	"	56.00
L. R. Bingham,	"	45.33
Rosanna Martin,	"	35.75
Charles J. Teel,	"	24.37
John Brackett,	"	22.54
Thomas D. Cook,	"	22.50
Amount carried forward,		$ 6,543.80

Amount brought forward,	$ 6,543.80	
Chr. Miles, labor,	20.00	
J. F. Teel, "	10.50	
G. W. White, paid for labor,	13.75	
J. Q. Meader, labor with teams,	34.75	
Hancock Free Bridge, tolls,	8.96	
Hiram Welch, removing paupers,	30.75	
J. Sanderson, " "	3.00	
John Bryant, " "	2.00	
County of Middlesex, supplies for insane,	196.07	
State Lunatic Hospital, " "	28.49	
County of Middlesex, " convicts,	38.09	
Amos Hill, rent of fishery, &c.,	100.00	
G. W. White, paid for fishery,	8.87	
Campbell, Harding, & Hardy, hogsheads,	7.00	
S. Whitney & Co., lead,	16.50	
D. Cummings, twine,	6.00	
G. W. White, paid for trees,	10.50	
Burnham & Brothers, books,	10.06	
George H. Davies, travelling expenses,	14.00	
C. R. Metcalf, " "	3.00	
Peter Brigham, use of teams,	25.25	
E. T. Whitney, services as Clerk and Purveyor,	100.00	
Warden of Almshouse, for sundry bills,	548.31	
		$ 7,779.65
Appropriation,	$ 5,500.00	
Additional do.,	2,279.65	
		$ 7,779.65
Amount of expenses,		7,779.65

For Labor at Stone Ledge.

Michael Rooney, labor,	$ 150.47
L. Condon, "	112.17
Thomas Tearney, "	112.18
P. McDonald, "	106.55
John Murphy, "	104.68
Amount carried forward,	$ 586.05

Amount brought forward,		$ 586.05	
Daniel Haley, labor,		84.67	
M. A. Herrin, "		26.25	
J. W. Presby, "		15.00	
T. Patterson, " with teams,		192.81	
Wm. Adams & Co., drills, hammers, &c.,		33.35	
Parker & White, tools,		8.26	
R. Henderson, " repairs of,		25.79	
Charles Tufts, powder,		24.75	
D. & G. Goodnow, "		10.50	
			$ 1,007.43
Appropriation,	$ 1,000.00		
Additional do.,	8.00		
		$ 1,008.00	
Amount of expenses,		1,007.43	
Balance unexpended,		.57	

For Repairs of Roads and Sidewalks.

Samuel Palmer, Superintendent, salary,		$ 600.00
Elizabeth D. Knights, board of men,		406.16
Daniel Sherman,	" "	108.09
Samuel Palmer,	" "	55.11
Albert Teel,	" "	17.57
Thomas Teel,	" "	15.00
T. M. Cofran,	" "	9.86
E. C. Bates,	" "	9.43
John Mellen,	labor,	350.67
Thomas O'Brien,	"	278.50
John Doherty,	"	276.00
Patrick Gilligan,	"	274.50
Jeremiah Haley,	"	274.25
Daniel Haley,	"	272.00
James McCune,	"	268.50
Michael Kelly,	"	267.50
Dennis Lane,	"	265.50
David Claflin,	"	256.00
Amount carried forward,		$ 4,004.64

Amount brought forward,		$ 4,004.64
John Hogan,	labor,	254.50
J. McManamin,	"	253.00
Michael Linean,	"	227.00
John Drew,	"	183.00
Edward Clearon,	"	150.00
Bailey Shackford,	"	145.92
Thos. M. Cofran,	"	143.71
Leonard Shackford,	"	128.07
William Barns,	"	125.19
Patrick Haley,	"	113.00
George Ames,	"	105.00
James Cross,	"	85.00
William Derry,	"	70.00
Timothy Drew,	"	66.00
William Lane,	"	48.00
Owen Daley,	"	44.00
Henry Teel,	"	43.37
Noah Cofran,	"	27.46
Michael Sweeney,	"	21.00
James Linean,	"	10.50
Josiah Case,	"	9.24
Daniel Murphy,	labor with teams,	39.25
Geo. W. Fifield,	" "	36.25
Jeremiah Cronan,	" "	31.50
Robert Ross,	" "	18.00
Barney Conley,	" "	9.50
Norris & Co.,	" "	3.75
E. & S. W. Burpee,	" "	2.00
J. & S. W. Dudley,	labor and stock,	29.08
Henry Noyes,	" "	20.44
Gore, Rose, & Co.,	paving,	714.49
Gore, Rose, & Co.,	stones,	114.75
Taylor & Pollard,	"	112.36
Mass. State Prison,	"	72.00
A. C. Sanborn & Co.,	"	20.51
Robert Ross,	"	7.50
Amount carried forward,		$ 7,488.98

Amount brought forward,	$ 7,488.98
Edmund T. Hastings, gravel,	398.42
Fitchburg R. R. Co., "	185.52
Thompson Heirs, "	84.50
M. P. Brasee, "	25.75
M. P. Fayes, "	7.98
Israel Tibbetts, "	.75
John Allen, gravel and stones,	26.50
William Foley, gravel and carting,	231.70
Daniel Murphy, " "	10.55
Leonard Osborn, " "	9.00
James Galvin, marsh-mud,	4.00
James P. Drown, shells,	13.50
George Fisher "	3.50
Benjamin Hadley, bricks,	17.50
James Thwing, cesspool covers,	3.00
A. D. Hurd, " "	2.00
A. Houghton & Co., wharfage,	6.00
Sears & Co., "	6.80
County of Middlesex, posts,	8.75
Cutler & Crossman, lumber,	42.32
Burrage, Stickney, & Co., "	41.03
Jesse Hall & Sons, "	14.40
P. & G. W. Cutler, use of pile machine,	5.00
D. U. Chamberlin, nails, spikes, &c.,	13.59
Wm. Hall & Co., lock,	1.50
J. A. Holmes & Co., oil, salt, &c.,	18.95
Benj. Sawtell, " "	8.39
Samuel Palmer, rent of stables,	25.00
Wm. Saunders, medicine for horses,	20.75
Anthony Lucy, horses,	336.78
D. Murphy, balance on horses,	35.00
Samuel Palmer, horse-keeping,	100.00
Phineas Lawrence, "	8.33
James Stearns, "	5.00
Amos Carter, hay,	64.90
James Croach, "	35.36
Amount carried forward,	$ 9,311.00

Amount brought forward,	$ 9,311.00
Holt & Hastings, hay,	27.15
A. W. Goddard, "	24.11
Samuel Palmer, "	23.18
David Fiske, "	12.99
Jacob Hanscom, straw,	13.95
J. S. Lee, "	10.63
N. Whiting, "	9.70
O. Perry, "	9.26
Colby & Burleigh, grain and meal,	749.98
George W. Fitz, " "	136.14
John W. Colby, " "	98.44
J. N. Perrin, "	55.00
Amos D. Hurd, repairing carts, &c.,	16.50
William Stone, " "	13.49
D. B. Hadley, " "	1.75
G. E. Bustin, harnesses,	12.75
B. Hancock, harnesses and repairs,	78.69
E. Tucker, " "	11.63
J. C. Prentiss, " "	2.31
Amos D. Hurd, snow-ploughs,	45.00
Thomas S. Hayes, tools,	11.20
John H. Evans, "	10.75
Parker & White, "	8.00
J. Dana Hovey, "	6.25
Otis Vinal, "	2.50
W. Adams & Co., "	1.25
B. Pierce, " repairs of,	11.87
E. Munroe, " "	10.61
J. B. Pierce, " "	9.21
D. Prouty & Co., " "	3.00
J. R. Ingalls & Sons, repairs of pumps,	5.50
Levi Hawkes, " "	1.00
A. Jackson Jones, iron-work,	174.22
P. Nutting & Co., "	25.29
James Thwing, "	12.34
J. R. Dow, "	12.13
Darius Blake, "	7.14
Amount carried forward,	$ 10,975.91

Amount brought forward,	$ 10,975.91	
Stephen Day, iron-work,	6.19	
R. C. Brown, "	5.00	
Luke Corcoran, "	1.01	
Stratton, Sheriff, & Co., brushes,	6.00	
Hancock Free Bridge, tolls,	4.00	
G. M. Teague, sundries,	1.60	
		$ 10,999.71
Appropriation,	$ 11,000.00	
Amount of expenses,	10,999.71	
Balance unexpended,	.29	

For Watering Streets.

Alexander H. Ramsay,	Ward I.	$ 200.00	
W. A. Saunders,	"	50.00	
Malachi Egan,	"	50.00	
Daniel Murphy,	Ward II.	291.92	
D. U. Chamberlin,	"	158.08	
George W. Fifield,	Ward III.	250.00	
			$ 1,000.00
Appropriation,		$ 1,000.00	
Amount of expenses,		1,000.00	

For Lighting Streets.

Blake & Darracott, gas-pipes, &c.,	$ 703.90
Cambr. Gas Light Co., " "	135.49
N. W. Turner, " "	9.42
Levi Hawkes, repairing lanterns, &c.,	28.16
F. B. Parks, " "	11.62
R. C. Hicks, " "	5.25
D. U. Chamberlin, burning-fluid, &c.,	692.48
Wm. Hunnewell, " "	304.76
Cambr. Gas Co., gas, & lighting lamps,	1,005.85
John Pear, " "	138.15
Geo. Montgomery, " "	93.42
James C. Nute, " "	40.00
Amount carried forward,	$ 3,168.50

Amount brought forward,		$ 3,168.50	
Michael Harvey, lighting lamps,		36.00	
John Leonard,	" "	26.80	
——— Sullivan,	" "	25.50	
M. O'Connor,	" "	16.27	
William Carroll,	" "	14.82	
Richard Beckett,	" "	13.88	
David E. Bennett,	" "	2.70	
George L. Harlow,	" "	2.40	
James Lockran,	" "	.75	
John H. Evans, ladders,		3.00	
D. U. Chamberlin, ladders,		2.25	
			$ 3,312.87
Appropriation,	$ 3,000.00		
Additional do.,	337.00		
		$ 3,337.00	
Amount of expenses,		3,312.87	
Balance unexpended,		24.13	

For Repairs of Bridges.

CAMBRIDGE GREAT BRIDGE.

B. Bixby & Co., repairs,	$ 31.00	
H. Smitherman, "	8.25	
P. Nutting & Co., iron-work,	4.99	
Cutler & Crossman, lumber,	41.01	
Smith & Gooch, "	34.89	
Jesse Hall & Sons, "	32.80	
Emery Willard, "	26.71	
T. Hastings & Co., nails,	2.00	
Emery Willard, hoisting draw,	78.00	
		$ 259.65

BRIGHTON BRIDGE.

B. Bixby & Co., repairs,	4.00	
Whiton, Train, & Co., chain and rope,	16.89	
Burrage, Stickney, & Co., lumber,	10.80	
George W. Fitz, hoisting draw,	97.50	
		129.19
Amount carried forward,		$ 388.84

Amount brought forward,		$ 388.84
Harvard Street Bridge.		
B. Bixby & Co., repairs,	$ 15.00	
Cutler & Crossman, lumber,	70.60	
		85.60
Court Street Bridge.		
R. C. Brown, iron-work,	15.50	
Burrage, Stickney, & Co., lumber,	.63	
William Loughrey, hoisting draw,	53.40	
		69.53
Prison Point Bridge.		
B. Bixby & Co., repairs,	36.23	
J. B. Burroughs, "	2.52	
Joel Robinson, iron-work,	1.75	
Jesse Hall & Sons, lumber,	10.22	
Oliver Hastings, "	7.92	
G. W. Fifield, watering,	60.00	
Jeremiah Haley, labor,	30.00	
Dennis Lane, "	30.00	
John Hogan, "	24.00	
James Linean, "	4.00	
J. B. Burroughs, hoisting draw,	42.48	
		249.12
Miller's River Bridge.		
B. Bixby & Co., repairs,	25.72	
Jesse Hall & Sons, lumber,	54.82	
Oliver Hastings, "	17.26	
		97.80
Miscellaneous.		
Adams T. Graves, repairs,	3.00	
T. Hastings & Co., nails,	2.25	
D. U. Chamberlin, "	1.25	
		6.50
		$ 897.39

Appropriation,		$ 1,500.00
Amount of expenses,	$ 897.39	
Transferred,	600.00	
		1,497.39
Balance unexpended,		2.61

For Reservoirs and Drains.

Hosea Spencer, Superintendent, salary,	$ 50.00
Spencer & Pollard, labor with men,	1,168.51
Henry Noyes, " " "	481.19
John B. Fraser, " " "	429.68
Hanson & Tarbell, " " "	70.00
James Stevenson, labor,	3.37
Daniels & Littlefield, "	3.00
Simon P. Clark, labor and stock,	26.50
Henry Noyes, " " "	2.75
J. & S. W. Dudley, " " "	1.75
Shelton & McCaffrey, labor and oil,	2.81
P. Nutting & Co., iron-work,	3.99
Eaton & Haley, lead-work,	2.97
A. C. Sanborn & Co., reservoir tops,	42.00
Jos. Jennings, " "	11.25
James Thwing, " "	4.50
Enoch Munroe, " "	4.50
William Stone, " "	1.25
Taylor & Pollard, stones,	448.75
George W. Wyatt, bricks,	1,134.19
Burrage, Stickney, & Co., cement,	266.00
T. Griffin, sand,	10.50
William Pope & Sons, lumber,	516.41
Jesse Hall & Sons, "	83.69
Fiske & Norcross, "	45.72
Burrage, Stickney, & Co., "	27.12
Cutler & Crossman, "	9.19
Oliver Hastings, "	4.93
Enoch Munroe, "	4.40
T. Hastings & Co., nails and spikes,	28.58
J. D. Nutting, nails,	5.00
G. H. Thwing, "	.58
Thomas S. Hayes, tools,	22.00
Edmund Train, powder,	.72
	$ 4,917.80

Appropriation,		$ 6,000.00
Amount of expenses,	$ 4,917.80	
Transferred,	1,075.00	
		5,992.80
Balance unexpended,		7.20

For Police and Watch.

Josiah W. Cook, City Marshal, salary,		$ 270.83
Joseph Sanderson, services,		549.81
John Brackett,	"	433.75
James B. Rice,	"	423.25
James C. Nute,	"	420.75
William Loughrey,	"	408.75
A. W. Chamberlin,	"	404.25
J. S. Morrison,	"	326.75
S. M. Parsons,	"	253.50
Hiram Welch,	"	250.62
Dorus Titus,	"	233.25
William Twist,	"	189.00
Thos. D. Cook,	"	147.75
D. M. Carleton,	"	141.25
O. Hapgood,	"	140.75
Charles Whiting,	"	131.75
J. J. Gibson,	"	90.00
J. G. Cannell,	"	88.00
J. B. Morse,	"	65.00
D. E. Bennett,	"	63.00
Samuel Dunnels,	"	20.00
John Turner,	"	15.00
Hosea Jewell,	"	11.00
A. P. Rollins,	"	10.00
G. L. Plummer,	"	6.00
A. Lawrence,	"	5.00
John Hobbs,	"	4.00
Henry Kinsley,	"	4.00
A. B. Parsons,	"	2.00
Amount carried forward,		$ 5,109.01

Amounts brought forward,		$ 5,109.01	
Clark Moore, services,		1.00	
George Fisher, rent of watch-house,		20.00	
Rufus Lamson, repairs,		3.00	
D. E. Bennett, "		1.87	
Henry Lamson, "		1.25	
Horace A. Hancock, furniture,		10.88	
Jas. S. Morrison, "		3.93	
William Twist, "		3.92	
Benj. Sawtell, "		1.98	
Jos. Sanderson, "		1.75	
Nutting & Mason, hardware,		10.74	
William Hall & Co., keys,		1.50	
James C. Nute, "		1.00	
D. U. Chamberlin, handcuffs,		16.75	
John Bryant, hook,		.25	
J. & J. E. Holt, badges,		5.62	
E. W. Libbey, engraving do.,		5.62	
Jos. Cutler, Assignee, fuel		4.68	
Jos. Sanderson, "		2.00	
S. M. Parsons, "		2.01	
John Bryant, "		1.00	
J. S. Morrison, "		.17	
John Bryant, oil and burning-fluid,		3.75	
H. N. Hovey, " "		3.47	
S. M. Parsons, " "		1.89	
J. S. Morrison, " "		1.50	
Caleb Wood, " "		1.50	
B. Sawtell, " "		.34	
J. Sanderson, " "		.34	
Jos. Burridge, use of team,		1.00	
Mary Donelly, cleaning,		3.50	
			$ 5,227.22
Appropriation,	$ 5,000.00		
Additional do.,	300.00		
		$ 5,300.00	
Amount of expenses,	5,227.22		
Transferred,	46.18		
		5,273.40	
Balance unexpended,		26.60	

For the Fire Department.

Engineers.

George B. Eaton, Chief Engineer,			3 mo.,	$ 50.00	
Charles B. Stevens,	"	"	9 "	150.00	
Charles B. Stevens, Assist.		"	6 "	25.00	
M. L. Smith,	"	"	6 "	25.00	
Hosea Jewell,	"	"	15 "	62.50	
J. Chamberlin, jr.,	"	"	12 "	50.00	
Dalphon Osborn,	"	"	6 "	25.00	
W. E. Simpson,	"	"	6 "	25.00	
					$ 412.50

Engine Company No. 1.

Company's bill, services,	955.00	
Hunneman & Co., repairs,	197.49	
Shelton & Cheever, "	12.13	
F. L. Chapman, "	3.00	
J. P. White, "	10.00	
Eben. Tucker, "	6.23	
Howard & Davis, "	2.00	
Company's bill, repairs and sundries,	5.75	
A. J. Jones, iron-work,	28.88	
D. U. Chamberlin, hardware,	.75	
W. H. Barnes, wrench,	1.25	
William Hall & Co., keys,	1.95	
D. U. Chamberlin, oil,	7.88	
Eaton & Metcalf, rent of building,	20.83	
A. J. Pike, " "	41.67	
M. Norton, plan, &c. of new house,	20.00	
Albert Stevens, labor and stock,	2,475.00	
E. A. Donnell, pump, stove, &c.,	70.73	
		3,860.54

Engine Company No. 2.

Company's bill, services,	955.00	
George McIntosh, "	32.50	
Amounts carried forward,	$ 987.50	$ 4,273.04

Amounts brought forward,	$ 987.50	$ 4,273.04
Shelton & Cheever, services,	13.42	
Belcher Hancock, "	5.50	
Wm. H. Martin, "	4.25	
Chr. Morris, "	3.50	
Rufus Lamson, "	3.50	
Saml. Hastings, "	2.88	
Andrew Sproul "	2.45	
B. Richardson, painting,	6.50	
Winship & Roulston, signal-lantern,	12.00	
W. H. Barnes, wrench,	1.25	
William Hall & Co., keys,	2.25	
D. U. Chamberlin, "	1.50	
Eaton & Haley, iron and tin ware,	10.35	
Company's bill, furniture,	6.97	
Company's bill, oil,	2.75	
		1,066.57

Engine Company No. 3.

Company's bill, services,	955.00	
Howard & Davis, repairs,	489.50	
Shelton & Cheever, "	140.65	
Company's bill, "	29.63	
Micah Goodnow, "	2.50	
David Stevenson, plastering,	2.50	
Joel Robinson, iron-work,	15.06	
A. C. Sanborn & Co., window-sill and caps,	6.50	
William Hall & Co., keys,	3.00	
Andrew Sproul, rope,	.75	
		1,645.09

Engine Company No. 4.

Company's bill, services,	955.00	
George McIntosh, repairs,	29.33	
Shelton & Cheever, "	25.01	
Hunneman & Co., "	23.88	
Chr. Morris, "	11.96	
Amounts carried forward,	$ 1,045.18	$ 6,984.70

Amounts brought forward,	$ 1,045.18	$ 6,984.70
Henry Smith, repairs,	10.00	
M. & J. Ricker, "	7.25	
Belcher Hancock, "	7.09	
Rufus Lamson, "	6.50	
G. H. Thwing, "	4.99	
A. H. Lerned, "	4.75	
R. C. Hicks, "	4.13	
Company's bill, "	2.12	
Andrew Sproul, "	2.00	
Benj. Pierce, "	1.75	
R. B. Howe, "	1.42	
P. H. Raymond, "	.50	
Geo. G. Belcher, painting,	12.00	
Geo. E. Sawyer, "	6.50	
Charles E. Russ, iron-work,	1.18	
Nutting & Mason, hardware,	3.17	
D. U. Chamberlin, "	1.83	
Eaton & Haley, iron and tin ware,	13.18	
William Hall & Co., keys,	2.05	
Company's bill, furniture,	10.71	
Andrew Sproul, rope,	3.25	
C. L. Jones & Co., oil-cask,	3.50	
D. U. Chamberlin, oil,	7.19	
S. R. Abbott, tallow,	1.25	
		1,163.49

ENGINE COMPANY, No. 5.

Company's bill, services,	810.69	
Shelton & Cheever, repairs,	63.45	
Howard & Davis, "	8.50	
Rufus Lamson, "	5.00	
J. H. Cutter, "	3.21	
Allen & Mulliken, "	2.00	
E. A. Donnell, pump, lead-pipe, &c.,	88.58	
Malachi Egan, labor,	33.75	
Nutting & Mason, hardware,	11.67	
Amounts carried forward,	$ 1,026.85	$ 8,148.19

Amounts brought forward,	$ 1,026.85	$ 8,148.19
E. Bourne, furniture,	9.50	
John D. Pearson, books and stationery,	3.90	
D. U. Chamberlin, oil and cask,	29.50	
		1,069.75

ENGINE COMPANY, No. 6.

Company's bill, services,	955.00	
Chr. Morris, repairs,	33.15	
George McIntosh, "	30.75	
Shelton & Cheever, "	20.36	
Rufus Lamson, "	6.00	
Wm. H. Martin, "	5.88	
C. D. Chamberlin, "	3.00	
James Murphy, "	2.50	
Belcher Hancock, "	2.06	
R. C. Hicks, "	.38	
B. Richardson, painting and glazing,	40.00	
Jos. P. Otis, " "	5.00	
Eaton & Haley, iron and tin ware,	4.66	
William Hall & Co., keys,	4.25	
Andrew Sproul, rope,	5.90	
Aqueduct Company, water,	10.00	
		1,128.89

HUNNEMAN ENGINE COMPANY.

Company's bill, services,	68.00	
Special grant, for repairs, &c.,	100.00	
		168.00

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

Company's bill, services,	545.00	
George McIntosh, repairs,	10.25	
Chr. Morris, "	3.62	
Rufus Lamson, "	3.50	
Wm. H. Martin, "	2.00	
Saml. Hastings, "	1.50	
Amounts carried forward,	$ 565.87	$ 10,514.83

Amounts brought forward,	$ 565.87	$ 10,514.83
Hunneman & Co., repairs,	1.37	
Shelton & Cheever, "	1.25	
George E. Sawyer, painting,	10.50	
William Hall & Co., keys,	1.80	
Nutting & Mason, hardware,	3.08	
Company's bill, furniture,	1.35	
		585.22

REFRESHMENTS.

Engine Company No. 2,	18.00	
" " " 3,	48.00	
" " " 4,	24.00	
" " " 6,	54.00	
Hook and Ladder Company,	6.00	
Warren Engine Company, Charlestown,	16.00	
Franklin " " "	7.00	
Torrent " " Chelsea,	9.52	
F. Williams, Roxbury,	10.00	
C. Weels, Boston,	10.00	
A. H. Stevens, jr.,	12.00	
J. Dana Hovey,	4.30	
		218.82

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Ford & Co., printing,	3.00	
Wm. Hunnewell, ringing bells,	8.50	
Benj. J. Hoyt, " "	9.50	
Amos Munroe, " "	2.00	
Benj. F. Wyeth, " "	1.50	
John Greenleaf, " "	1.00	
Israel Tibbetts, hauling engines,	19.00	
M. L. Smith & Co., " "	17.00	
Cutler & Crossman, " "	6.00	
Dalphon Osborn, " "	5.50	
Burrage, Stickney, & Co., " "	5.00	
Robert Scarlett, " "	3.50	
Amounts carried forward,	$ 81.50	$ 11,318.87

Amounts brought forward,	$ 81.50	$ 11,318.87
H. F. Parker, hauling engines,	2.50	
William Twist, truckage,	10.87	
Sawin's Express, "	8.76	
H. D. Hill, use of team,	4.50	
B. J. Hoyt, repairing door,	3.80	
B. F. Wyeth, keys,	.88	
A. H. Stevens, jr., shovel,	1.00	
		113.81
		$ 11,432.68

Appropriation,	$ 10,000.00	
Additional do.,	1,432.68	
		$ 11,432.68
Amount of expenses,		11,432.68

For Poll Taxes to Engine-Men.

Engineers,	4 persons,	$ 6.00	
Engine Co. No. Two,	11 "	16.50	
" " " Three,	20 "	30.00	
" " " Six,	19 "	28.50	
Hook and Ladder Co.,	8 "	12.00	
			$ 93.00

Appropriation,		$ 150.00
Amount of expenses,	$ 93.00	
Transferred,	57.00	
		150.00

For Bell-Ringing.

Joseph Brackett,	Ward One,	$ 51.50	
John Pear,	Ward Two,	24.00	
Amos Munroe,	" "	12.75	
B. J. Hoyt,	" "	2.50	
J. Litchfield,	" "	1.50	
Samuel Dunnels,	Ward Three,	46.50	
			$ 138.75

Appropriation,	$ 150.00
Amount of expenses,	138.75
Balance unexpended,	11.25

For Burial Grounds.

Joseph Brackett, care of ground, Ward I.	$ 25.00	
Daniel Stone, " " II.	50.00	
Daniel Stone, extra services,	10.00	
R. Litchfield, jr., care of hearse,	8.75	
Jos. Brackett, repairing hearse,	3.00	
Saml. Pickett, repairing fence,	85.15	
A. J. Jones, " "	2.17	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, painting posts,	.75	
D. U. Chamberlin, tools,	7.38	
Daniel Stone, certifying deaths,	12.90	
James Casey, " "	11.80	
Joseph Brackett, " "	3.80	
Andrew Moore, " "	3.60	
Hiram Welch, " "	2.10	
R. Litchfield, jr., " "	.80	
John Pear, " "	.70	
B. J. Hoyt, " "	.20	
A. P. Rollins, " "	.20	
		$ 228.30

Appropriation,	$ 200.00	
Additional do.,	32.00	
		$ 232.00
Amount of expenses,		228.30
Balance unexpended,		3.70

For Cemetery and Gravel Bank.

Melinda Stone and others, land,	$ 10,603.68	$ 10,603.68

Appropriation,		$ 11,000.00
Amount of expenses,	$ 10,603.68	
Transferred,	396.32	
		11,000.00

For Fuel for the City.

M. L. Smith & Co., coal, wood, and bark,	$ 3,401.35	
A. Houghton & Co., " " "	209.29	
William Wyman, " " "	15.00	
		$ 3,625.64

Appropriation,	$ 2,000.00	
Additional do.,	1,625.64	
		$ 3,625.64
Amount of expenses,		3,625.64

The fuel was distributed as follows: —

To the Almshouse,	$ 1,168.27	
To paupers out of the Almshouse,	693.34	$ 1,861.61
To the High School-house,	46.09	
To the School-houses in Ward One,	471.71	
To the School-houses in Ward Two,	599.05	
To the School-houses in Ward Three,	523.39	1,640.24
To the City Hall,	50.53	50.53
To the Watch-houses in Ward One,	17.27	
To the Watch-houses in Ward Two,	16.20	
To the Watch-houses in Ward Three,	14.62	48.09
For weighing and measuring,	25.17	25.17
		$ 3,625.64

For Interest and Bank Discounts.

Lowell Institution for Savings,	$ 3,950.18
Cambridge Bank,	661.42
E. N. Holbrook,	575.00
Boston Provident Institution for Savings,	500.00
D. McFarland,	455.00
R. C. Hooper, Trustee,	360.00
Plymouth Savings Bank,	300.00
Estate of David Hill,	300.00
Ezekiel Kendall,	260.29
Edward Johnson,	240.00
Melinda Stone and others,	228.11
Daniel Ellis,	246.00
H. L. Stone, Trustee,	120.00
Phillips Academy,	120.00
R. H. Dana,	110.00
Charles Johnson,	72.00
Bethia Wentworth,	60.00
Amount carried forward,	$ 8,558.00

Amount brought forward,		$ 8,558.00	
James M. Lassell,		48.00	
Nancy Nash,		44.00	
			$ 8,650.00
Appropriation,		$ 9,400.00	
Amount of expenses,	$ 8,650.00		
Transferred,	928.98		
		9,578.98	
Overdrawn,		178.98	

For Payment of the City Debt.

Lowell Institution for Savings,	$ 5,000.00	
Ezekiel Kendall,	4,000.00	
		$ 9,000.00
Appropriation,	$ 9,000.00	
Amount of expenses,	9,000.00	

For Salaries of City Officers.

George Stevens, Mayor, 3 months,	$ 200.00	
James D. Green, " 9 "	600.00	
Lucius R. Paige, City Clerk,	700.00	
Eben M. Dunbar, Clerk Com'n Council,	100.00	
Samuel Slocumb, City Treas'r & Coll'r,	700.00	
Board of Assessors,	800.00	
Roland Lichfield, Jr., City Messenger,	300.00	
		$ 3,400.00
Appropriation,	$ 3,400.00	
Amount of expenses,	3,400.00	

For Incidental Expenses.

Eaton & Haley, repairs, &c., City Hall,	$ 25.99	
Levi Hawkes, " "	16.40	
H. Danforth, " "	3.50	
J. & S. W. Dudley, " "	2.75	
S. P. Clark, " "	2.50	
Amount carried forward,	$ 51.14	

Amount brought forward,	$ 51.14
Bruce & Gregory, furniture, City Hall,	38.75
H. A. Hancock, " "	1.25
Samuel James, " "	1.25
H. B. Stanwood & Co., gas fixtures, "	94.25
N. W. Turner, gas pipes, "	62.00
Samuel James, oil, "	72.64
Cambridge Lyceum, care of Ward-room,	13.50
Hiram Welch, " "	5.00
John Tarbox, " "	3.00
John Pear, " city clock,	15.00
Almon Thwing, repairing "	24.00
J. W. Donallan, " "	2.00
Buttrick & Marrett, legal services,	218.10
Charles R. Train, " "	30.00
Geo. W. Livermore, " "	9.09
N. St. John Green, " "	5.00
Moses Clarke, medical services,	50.00
Lucius R. Paige, recording births, deaths, &c., and for cash paid for taking census,	165.25
Lucius R. Paige, assessing drain taxes, &c.,	23.00
Secretary of State, copies of Acts,	1.00
William A. Mason, surveys and plans,	209.50
Joseph Whitney " "	23.00
John Ford & Co., printing,	554.93
Metcalf & Co., "	111.50
Metcalf & Co., printing Catalogue,	560.71
Dutton & Wentworth, books,	7.50
Benj. Loring & Co., "	4.50
B. B. Mussey & Co., "	1.00
John D. Pearson, books and stationery,	29.21
R. Litchfield, jr., stationery,	35.25
Joseph Pratt, "	2.00
John Tarbox, "	2.00
Nathan Fiske, postage,	7.34
Andrew Fogg, "	4.08
Amount carried forward,	$ 2,437.74

Amount brought forward,	$ 2,437.74
Luther L. Parker, postage,	3.18
Henry Thayer, "	2.11
Samuel James, "	.85
Cambridge City Guards, military bounty,	405.00
Smith & Wright, rent of armory,	100.00
Town of Somerville, taxes,	44.48
Jesse Fogg, taxes refunded,	17.01
Merchants' Insurance Co., insurance,	208.75
J. L. Boynton, exchange,	13.06
William A. Mason, sealing hayscales,	11.00
Ralph Day, repairing hayscales,	14.86
J. A. Holmes & Co., " "	2.50
Samuel Pickett, repairing common fence,	45.88
Third Cong. Society, repairing bell, &c.,	172.86
First Univ. Society, " "	34.41
W. & W. K. White, repairing Almshouse,	31.84
S. C. Knights, sales at auction,	33.25
Eben. Barker, services on streets,	20.00
Porter & Wyeth, part exp. of new streets,	250.00
D. Treadwell, land to widen streets,	56.92
A. C. Sanborn & Co., guard-stones,	23.75
A. C. Sanborn & Co., bound-stones,	30.00
W. A. Mason, placing bound-stones,	22.74
J. Cronan, watering trees,	10.50
W. E. Carter, pruning trees,	5.00
H. Hanford, work on trees,	1.50
S. P. Clark, guards for trees,	42.52
O. Clark, " "	12.00
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, signs and posts,	12.25
Cutler & Crossman, building pound,	11.00
Malachi Egan, damage to horse,	37.43
Stephen Smith, paid for truckage,	1.23
Sawin's Express, truckage,	1.13
Atwood's Express, "	1.00
Oliver Hapgood, distributing notices,	36.00
Jos. Sanderson, " "	32.50
Amount carried forward,	$ 4,186.25

Amount brought forward,	$ 4,186.25	
Hiram Welch, distributing notices,	21.00	
R. Litchfield jr., " "	11.00	
John Bryant, " "	5.00	
A. W. Chamberlin, " "	3.00	
Hiram Welch, burying foundling,	2.00	
James Mellen, removing shed,	3.00	
A. W. Chamberlin, removing paupers,	3.00	
William Twist, " "	1.00	
William Foley, removing nuisances,	52.25	
Michael Egan, " "	38.34	
Hiram Welch " "	6.00	
Josiah W. Cook, " "	6.00	
Jos. Sanderson, " "	5.62	
Patrick Fayhe, " "	5.00	
Michael Hurley, " "	4.37	
Dennis Coffin " "	1.00	
James J. Gibson, removing night-soil,	12.00	
O. Hapgood, paid for " "	2.50	
George W. White, care, &c. of hospital,	44.56	
		$ 4,412.89

Appropriation,	$ 5,000.00	
Additional do.,	112.89	
		$ 5,112.89
Amount of expenses,	$ 4,412.89	
Transferred,	700.00	
		5,112.89

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1854.

	Original Appropriations.	Added or subtracted.	Appropriations as altered.	Amount of Expenditures.	Balances unexpended.	Amount overdrawn.
Instruction of Public Schools,	$ 24,500.00	+ $123.23	$ 24,623.23	$ 24,623.23		
Care, &c. of School-houses,	2,300.00		2,300.00	2,263.26	$ 36.74	
Repairs of School-houses,	1,300.00	+3,060.39	4,360.39	4,360.39		
New School-house, Ward Two,	234.00	— 8.00	226.00	220.74	5.26	
Almshouse,	5,500.00	+2,279.65	7,779.65	7,779.65		
Labor at Stone Ledge,	1,000.00	+ 8.00	1,008.00	1,007.43	.57	
Repairs of Roads and Sidewalks,	11,000.00		11,000.00	10,999.71	.29	
Watering Streets,	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Lighting Streets,	3,000.00	+ 337.00	3,337.00	3,312.87	24.13	
Repairs of Bridges,	1,500.00	— 600.00	900.00	897.39	2.61	
Reservoirs and Drains,	6,000.00	—1,075.00	4,925.00	4,917.80	7.20	
Police and Watch,	5,000.00	+ 253.82	5,253.82	5,227.22	26.60	
Fire Department,	10,000.00	+1,432.68	11,432.68	11,432.68		
Poll Taxes to Engine-Men,	150.00	— 57.00	93.00	93.00		
Bell-Ringing,	150.00		150.00	138.75	11.25	
Burial Grounds,	200.00	+ 32.00	232.00	228.30	3.70	
Cemetery and Gravel Bank,	11,000.00	— 396.32	10,603.68	10,603.68		
Fuel for the City,	2,000.00	+1,625.64	3,625.64	3,625.64		
Interest and Bank Discounts,	9,400.00	— 928.98	8,471.02	8,650.00		$ 178.98
Payment of City Debt,	9,000.00		9,000.00	9,000.00		
Salaries of City Officers,	3,400.00		3,400.00	3,400.00		
Incidental Expenses,	5,000.00	— 587.11	4,412.89	4,412.89		
Amount of Appropriations,	$ 112,634.00		$ 118,134.00	$ 118,194.63	$ 118.35	$ 178.98
Amount of Expenditures,			118,194.63			118.35
Excess of Expenditures,			$ 60.63			$ 60.63

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE IN ACCOUNT WITH SAMUEL SLOCOMB, TREASURER.

Dr.			Cr.	
From March 1, 1853, to Feb. 28, 1854.	To Cash paid sundry orders drawn by the Mayor,	$ 118,174.81	By Balance from last year,	$ 1,196.39
	" " " notes Cambridge Bank,	36,000.00	Cash received of Harvard College,	139.00
	" " " County Tax,	10,608.79	" " P. Stewart, (notes and interest,)	1,602.93
	" " " State Tax,	5,190.00	" " Little and Brown, (notes and interest,)	4,840.00
			" " John Hunter, (notes and interest,)	63.76
			" " James Kiernan, " "	181.35
			" " Isaiah Bangs, (rent,)	30.00
			" " H. R. Glover, "	10.00
			" " Cambridge Bank,	36,000.00
			" " J. C. Prentiss, (weighing,)	50.95
			" " S. S. Green, "	77.94
			" " George Fisher, "	41.05
			" " A. Willard, "	44.56
			" " Samuel Palmer, (sidewalks,)	146.93
			" " State Lunatic Hospital,	2.00
			" " State for School Fund,	822.63
			" " State Pauper Account,	1,418.70
			" " State Militia Bounty,	405.00
			" " Sale of School-house,	353.52
			" " Town of West Cambridge, (bridges,)	31.17
			" " Town of Brighton, (bridges,)	30.47
			" " Town of Lexington, "	21.82
			" " J. W. Cook, (fees,)	57.91
			" " J. McDuffee, (sale of land,)	250.00
			" " D. D. Leeds, " "	1,035.00
			" " J. B. Smith, " "	90.20
			" " Cambridge Gas Company,	45.63
			" " S. C. Knights,	21.00
			" " L. R. Paige, (Dog Tax,)	302.00
			" " Heirs of H. G. Otis,	68.62
			" " R. Litchfield, jr., (use of City Hall,)	33.75
			" " E. Kendall, (loan,)	8,500.00
			" " M. Stone, and others, (loan,)	7,603.68
			" " N. Francis, (loan,)	6,000.00
			" " Warden of Almshouse,	1,767.28
			" " Merchants' Insurance Co., (loss by fire,)	1,997.00
			" " L. Crossman, (iron and bricks,)	133.00
			" " Taxes, 1851,	57.08
			" " " 1852,	224.50
			" " " 1853,	91,173.16
			" " Drain Taxes,	2,698.47
			" " B. W. Whitney, (breach of City Ordinance,)	28.36
			Balance of Cash due Treasurer,	376.79
		$ 169,973.60		$ 169,973.60

SAMUEL SLOCOMB, *Treasurer.*

AMOUNT OF CITY DEBT MARCH 1, 1854.

Date.	Rate of Interest.	To whom payable.	When payable.	Amount.	Interest paid to
February 24, 1848,	5¾	Lowell Institution for Savings,	February 24, 1855,	$ 5,000.00	February 24, 1854.
" "	5¾	" " "	" " 1856,	5,000.00	" "
" "	5¾	" " "	" " 1857,	5,000.00	" "
" "	5¾	" " "	" " 1858,	5,000.00	" "
November 6, 1850,	5½	" " "	November 6, 1870,	3,000.00	November 6, 1853.
January 23, 1851,	5½	" " "	January, 23, 1871,	8,000.00	January 23, 1854.
December 16, 1851,	6	" " "	December 16, 1860,	20,000.00	December 16, 1853.
August 6, 1852,	5½	" " "	August 6, 1862,	12,900.00	February 6, 1854.
July 18, 1848,	6	James M. Lassell,	July 18, 1858,	800.00	July 18, 1853.
July 29, 1848,	6	H. L. Stone, Trustee,	July 29, 1858,	2,000.00	July 29, 1853.
May 29, 1849,	6	Edward Johnson,	May 29, 1859,	4,000.00	November 29, 1853.
May 30, 1849,	6	Phillips Academy, Exeter,	May 30, 1859,	2,000.00	November 30, 1853.
June 1, 1849,	6	R. C. Hooper,	June 1, 1854,	6,000.00	December 1, 1853.
June 9, 1849,	6	Daniel McFarland,	June 9, 1859,	3,000.00	December 9, 1853.
November 2, 1850,	5½	" "	November 2, 1865,	3,000.00	November 2, 1853.
February 12, 1851,	5½	" "	February 12, 1866,	2,000.00	February 12, 1854.
August 8, 1849,	6	Estate of David Hill,	August 8, 1859,	5,000.00	February 8, 1854.
August 8, 1849,	6	Plymouth Savings Bank,	August 8, 1859,	5,000.00	" "
September 5, 1850,	5¾	E. N. Holbrook,	September 5, 1862,	10,000.00	September 5, 1853.
October 12, 1850,	5½	R. H. Dana,	October 12, 1862,	2,000.00	October 12, 1853.
September 30, 1851,	6	B. Wentworth,	September 30, 1862,	1,000.00	September 30, 1853.
October 2, 1851,	6	Charles Johnson,	October 2, 1854,	1,200.00	October 2, 1853.
October 15, 1851,	6	Daniel Ellis,	October 15, 1856,	2,000.00	October 15, 1853.
December 1, 1851,	6	" "	December 1, 1856,	2,100.00	December 1, 1853.
June 5, 1852,	5½	Nancy Nash,	June 5, 1856,	800.00	December 5, 1853.
February 10, 1853,	5	Provident Institution for Savings, Boston,	February 10, 1863,	10,000.00	February 10, 1854.
August 8, 1853,	6	Malinda Stone, and others,	On demand,	7,603.68	February 8, 1854.
January 1, 1854,	6	E. Kendall,	January 1, 1858,	8,500.00	
February 1, 1854,	6	N. Francis,	February 1, 1857,	6,000.00	
				$147,903.68	

Schedule of Debts due the City of Cambridge, March 1st, 1854.

Little & Brown, notes, ...	$ 12,000.00
J. B. Smith, "	200.00
Town of Lexington, account, ...	20.61
" " West Cambridge, account, . .	29.43
" " Brighton, " . . .	28.79
Taxes uncollected, 1851, ...	10.32
" " 1852, ...	250.75
" " 1853, ...	800.00
Due from drain, ...	3,064.73
	$ 16,404.63

REPORT

Concerning the Real and Personal Property of the City.

The Sub-Committee who were charged with the duty of examining the personal property of the Almshouse establishment, and of reporting a schedule of all the property, real and personal, belonging to the city, with its estimated value, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report the following schedules: —

Personal Property connected with the Almshouse Establishment, according to an Inventory taken by the Overseers of the Poor, March 1, 1854.

Furniture, bedding, cloth, and clothing,	$ 2,826.55
Stores and provisions,	508.54
Farming utensils and ledge tools,	334.00
Fishing apparatus,	50.00
Carpenters' and shoemakers' tools, &c.,	297.83
Hay, manure, pigs, &c.,	466.50
Wagons, carts, harnesses, &c.,	381.25
Three horses,	300.00
Two cows and calf,	100.00
2,000 tons of stone,	1,300.00
Debts due the Almshouse,	75.71
	$ 6,640.38

Real and Personal Property of the City.

The public Commons.	
Burial Grounds, Ward I.	
" " Ward II.	
Cemetery Grounds.	
Winthrop Square.	
Gerry's Landing and passage-way.	
Almshouse, ...	$ 30,000.00
City farm, ...	15,000.00
City Hall land, ...	4,000.00
Land on Essex Street, lots No. 8, 9, 10, 12,	7,000.00
Two lots of land on North Avenue, . .	2,000.00
Three School-houses in Ward I., . .	30,000.00
Nine " " " II., . .	54,000.00
Four " " " III., . .	30,000.00
Five Hayscales, ...	850.00
House and land, Fourth Street, Ward III., .	800.00
Twelve horses, ...	1,550.00
Six carts, ...	500.00
Fifteen harnesses, ...	150.00
One large wagon, ...	80.00
Four sleds, ...	75.00
Two ploughs, ...	20.00
Utensils for road work, ...	125.00
Library and apparatus of High School, .	3,200.00
	$ 179,350.00

Real and Personal Property connected with the Fire Department, according to an Estimate made by the Chief Engineer, March 1, 1854.

Engine No. 1 and apparatus,	$ 900.00
" " 2 " "	675.00
" " 3 " "	1,300.00
" " 4 " "	800.00
" " 5 " "	1,000.00
" " 6 " "	1,000.00
Hook and Ladder and apparatus,	250.00
House and land, No. 1,	3,000.00
" " " " 2, and Hook and Ladder,	3,200.00
" " " " 3,	2,200.00
" " " " 4,	3,000.00
" " " " 5,	2,500.00
House, No. 6,	500.00
	$ 20,325.00

RECAPITULATION.

Personal Property at the Almshouse,	$ 6,640.38
Property of the Fire Department,	20,325.00
Real and Personal Property of the city,	179,350.00
Total,	$ 206,315.38

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN SARGENT,
FRANKLIN HALL, } *Sub-Committee.*

Cambridge, March 29th, 1854.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1854.

The Overseers of the Poor, in compliance with the established usage, submit the following

REPORT:

The following schedules show the amount of appropriation by the City Council for the support of the establishment; the expense of supporting paupers out of the Almshouse; the contingent expenditures; the proceeds from labor, and products of the farm; the receipts for the same, &c.

The average number of paupers supported in the Almshouse during the year was one hundred and three.

The appropriation made at the commencement of the municipal year was	$ 6,500.00
Additional appropriations, ...	2,279.65
	$ 8,779.65

Paid for support of paupers out of the Almshouse, as follows: —		
State Lunatic Hospital, . . .	$ 45.45	
Charles S. Adams, for support of paupers in the House of Correction, and receptacle of insane for the County of Middlesex, . .	278.44	
Assistance rendered sundry individuals in medicines, groceries, &c.,	50.00	
		$ 373.89
Contingent expenditures: —		
Paid for trees, ...	$ 16.50	
" " conveyance, &c. of workhouse criminals, . . .	51.00	
Paid for new shed, ...	161.35	
" Amos Hill, for his right to one half of fishery, and his land adjoining, ...	100.00	
Paid for work in ledge, powder, fuse, tools, independent of appropriation for ledge, ...	253.97	
Articles furnished Ship-fever Hospital, for Board of Health, . .	40.00	
		622.82
Add bill against the Commonwealth for support of State paupers, viz. . . .		1,418.70
And the amount of cash paid to the City Treasurer, for products, &c., viz. . . .		1,767.17
Deduct this amount, ...		$ 4,182.58
from the appropriation, viz.		$ 8,779.65
and this balance, viz.		$ 4,597.07

is the amount drawn from the Treasury, independent of fuel, for the support of the paupers in the Almshouse, and criminals committed to the Workhouse, including the payment of salaries, &c.

Proceeds from Labor, Products of Land, &c., during the Year ending March 1, 1854, *with their estimated Value.*

Labor in carpenter's shop, bakery, tailoring, picking hair, quarrying and breaking stone for roads, &c., exclusive of work paid for out of appropriation for ledge, . .	$ 1,900.00	
Value of pork raised . . .	300.00	
" " alewives from the brook,	744.00	
		$ 2,944.00
Raised 125 bushels early potatoes,		
" 50 " onions,		
" 100 " carrots,		
" 300 " turnips,		
" 100 " ruta-baga turnips,		
" 250 " beets,		
" 20 " shelled beans,		
" 50 " tomatoes,		
" 10 " currants,		
" 4 " pears,		
" 1,500 lbs. marrow squash,		
" 900 " rhubarb,		
" 25 barrels melons,		
" 20 " apples,		
" 45 " green corn,		
" 25 " " peas,		
" 12 " " beans,		
" 15 " cucumbers,		
" 1,200 bunches asparagus,		
" 1,000 cabbages,		
" 325 boxes strawberries,		
" Seeds, &c.,		
" 18 tons English hay,		
" 10 " Meadow hay.		
Estimated value of produce raised, . .		1,524.00
		$ 4,468.00

Received for the above labor and products: —

For vegetables and fruit, . .	$ 515.04	
" pork, ...	39.88	
" Alewives, ...	744.08	
" stone for cellars, . . .	162.61	
" picking hair, &c., . . .	117.58	
		$ 1,579.19
On hand and consumed, ...		2,888.81
		$ 4,468.00

Estimated Amount of the Proceeds from Labor, and Products of the Land, &c., on hand, and consumed, as per Invoice, March 1, 1854.

On hand, vegetables, seed, &c., .	$ 153.12	
" pork, lard, &c., . .	191.17	
" hay, ...	165.00	
" coffins and market-boxes,	188.25	
" 6 shoats, ...	72.00	
" stone, ...	1,300.00	
	$ 2,069.54	
Consumed, ...	819.27	
		$ 2,888.81

Of the above, ten tons of hay, valued at two hundred and thirty dollars, was consumed by the horses under the charge of the Superintendent of Streets, and should be charged to appropriation for streets.

The following schedule exhibits the amount of money received at the Almshouse, with the source from which it was derived, during the financial year, ending March 1, 1854.

Received for alewives from brook, . .	$ 744.08
" " cellar stone, ...	162.61
" " pork, ...	39.88
" " vegetables, fruit, &c., . .	515.04
Amount carried forward,	$ 1,461.61

Amount brought forward,	$ 1,461.61
Received for picking hair, &c., . . .	117.58
" " support of Cox boys, . . .	147.12
" from Town of Norton, . . .	10.66
" " " " Scituate, . . .	16.88
" " " " West Cambridge, .	11.82
" " S. Lee, ...	1.50
Amount paid to the City Treasurer, . .	$ 1,767.17

Amount of Property belonging to the Almshouse Establishment, as per appraisal.

March 1, 1854, ...	$ 6,340.38
State Pauper bill, ...	1,418.70

Return (prescribed by law) of the State of the Poor in the City of Cambridge, made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, November, 1853.

Number of persons relieved, or supported as paupers, during the year ending Nov. 1, 1853, ...	593
Number having a legal settlement in this city, or elsewhere in the Commonwealth, . .	70
Number of State paupers, ...	167
Number of foreigners, ...	102
Number of foreigners from England and Ireland, ...	95
Number of acres of land attached to Almshouse, ...	33
Estimated value of Almshouse establishment,	$ 50,000.00
Number relieved in the Almshouse during the year, ...	253
Average number supported in the Almshouse,	107
Average weekly cost of supporting each pauper, about	$ 1.83
Paupers unable to perform labor, . .	167

Estimated value of pauper labor, about . .	$ 2,000.00
Number aided out of the Almshouse, .	340
Number of insane paupers, ...	12
Number of idiots, ...	2
Number made paupers by insanity or idiocy,	14
Number made paupers by intemperance, about four fifths.	
Number come into the Commonwealth within one year, about	10
Total net amount of expense of supporting or relieving paupers one year, including interest on the Almshouse establishment, . .	$ 11,000.00

From the foregoing, it will be perceived that the expenses of the Almshouse have considerably exceeded the estimate which was made at the beginning of the year. This has been occasioned by a variety of circumstances beyond the control of the Overseers. An expectation had been held out that the Almshouses erected by the Commonwealth would probably be opened for the reception of the State paupers on or before the 1st of October. The appropriation, therefore, at the beginning of the year, was considerably smaller than it would otherwise have been. Instead of being relieved of the larger and more expensive portion of our paupers, we have been obliged to support the whole number during a long and severe winter, with the additions which are generally made on the approach of the inclement season. The State Almshouses will probably be opened about the 1st of May ensuing.

The rise in the price of provisions has greatly enhanced the cost of supporting our poor. The price of meat has been greater than usual during the whole year; while the price of flour, of which the consumption at the Almshouse is very great, has doubled during the winter. Taking the average of all the supplies for the year, the cost of maintaining the establishment, it is thought, has been enhanced full one third by the advance in prices. Add to the above, that, early in the month of May, we lost by death the valuable and faithful services of the man who had been em-

ployed for many years in the capacity of baker to the establishment, in consequence of which it became necessary to purchase bread for the house of one of the Cambridge bakers. This state of things, both inconvenient and expensive, continued for seven months, when a baker was employed at the house for a small compensation. He has left, and now it is necessary to purchase bread again. The cost of meat and bread purchased has been, upon an average, about one hundred dollars per month, each. For the year, the cost of these two articles has been about twenty-five hundred dollars.

Early in the autumn, Mr. George W. White, who had discharged the responsible duties of Warden of our Almshouse for a period of about seven years, signified his desire to retire from the situation, — his resignation to take effect on the 1st of October. The Board, after passing a vote expressive of their appreciation of his services, and those of Mrs. White, the Matron of the establishment, who had shown herself possessed of uncommon qualifications for such a situation, took immediate measures to supply the place, and considered themselves fortunate in securing the services of Mr. and Mrs. Hanscom. They entered on their duties on the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. White; and it is confidently believed that the expectations of the Board in their appointment will be fully realized, and that the interests of the establishment will sustain no detriment in their hands.

JAMES D. GREEN,
EDWARD T. WHITNEY, } *Committee.*

REPORT

Of Moses Clarke, M. D., Visiting Physician.

To the Board of Overseers of the Poor of the City of Cambridge: —

Gentlemen: — The annexed table, of which the following is a summary, I submit to you as a Report of the cases treated in the Almshouse Hospital, for the year ending March 1, 1854.

Under treatment, March 1, 1853,	2	
Admitted since,	63	
		— 65
Recovered,	45	
Died,	11	
Improved,	3	
Not improved,	1	
Under treatment,	4	
Removed to Insane Hospital,	1	
		— 65
Born in Ireland,	37	
" " United States,	21	
" " Scotland,	2	
" " England,	1	
" " British Provinces,	1	
" " Switzerland,	1	
" " Germany,	1	
" " Bohemia,	1	
		— 65
Number of Births,	5	

The diseases terminating fatally were as follows: —

Phthisis,	4	
Delirium Tremens,	1	
Typhoid Pneumonia,	1	
Paralysis,	1	
Scirrhus of Stomach,	1	
Old Age,	1	
Erysipelas,	1	
Congestion of Lungs,	1	
		— 11

Two cases have been treated out of the Almshouse, an account of which will be appended to the annexed table.

Six cases of ship-fever, and one case of small-pox, have been admitted into the hospital provided for such cases, all of which recovered.

The case of small-pox referred to above occurred in the female wing of the establishment, exposing nearly fifty inmates of the house to the disease; but by prompt and general vaccination, it was prevented from spreading.

The sick have been treated with great care and kindness by those having charge of the institution.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

M. CLARKE.

Cambridge, March 1, 1854.

Record of Cases treated in the Almshouse Hospital, from March 1, 1853, *to March* 1, 1854.

No.	Age.	Birthplace.	Disorder.	Result.
1.	45.	Ireland.	Acute abscess of lung.	Recovered.
2.	19.	Ireland.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
3.	32.	N. Hampshire.	Dropsy.	Recovered.
4.	16.	Ireland.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
5.	39.	Massachusetts.	Hæmatemesis.	Recovered.
6.	40.	Ireland.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
7.	9 mos.	Massachusetts.	Influenza.	Recovered.
8.	52.	Ireland.	Intermittent fever.	Recovered.
9.	11 mos.	Massachusetts.	Meningitis.	Recovered.
10.	56.	Massachusetts.	Delirium Tremens.	Died.
11.	53.	N. Hampshire.	Injury of spine.	Recovered.
12.	2.	Massachusetts.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
13.	7.	Massachusetts.	Inflammation of eyes.	Recovered.
14.	4.	Massachusetts.	Influenza.	Recovered.
15.	7.	Massachusetts.	Pleurisy.	Recovered.
16.	7.	Massachusetts.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
17.	6.	Massachusetts.	Influenza.	Recovered.
18.	65.	Ireland.	Typhoid Pneumonia.	Died.
19.	74.	Ireland.	Inflammation of eyes.	Recovered.
20.	74.	Ireland.	Paralysis.	Died.
21.	48.	Ireland.	Chronic Bronchitis.	Improved.
22.	7.	Ireland.	Influenza.	Recovered.
23.	7.	Massachusetts.	Influenza.	Recovered.
24.	20.	Ireland.	Phthisis.	Died.
25.	42.	Ireland.	Scirrus of stomach.	Died.
26.	33.	Nova Scotia.	Phthisis.	Died.
27.	82.	Ireland.	Old age.	Died.
28.	29.	Massachusetts.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
29.	19.	Ireland.	Inj. fm. burning camphene.	Recovered.
30.	45.	Scotland.	Inflammation of eyes.	Not improved.
31.	18.	Ireland.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
32.	24.	Ireland.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
33.	23.	England.	Syphilis.	Left improved.
34.	50.	Ireland.	Injury of leg.	Recovered.
35.	18.	Ireland.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
36.	39.	Scotland.	Diarrhœa.	Recovered.
37.	20.	Ireland.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.

No.	Age.	Birthplace.	Disorder.	Result.
38.	18.	Ireland.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
39.	35.	Ireland.	Cholera morbus.	Recovered.
40.	7.	Massachusetts.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
41.	22.	Ireland.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
42.	10.	Maine.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
43.	24.	Switzerland.	Childbirth.	Recovered.
44.	20.	Ireland.	Rheumatic fever.	Recovered.
45.	43.	Ireland.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
46.	5.	Massachusetts.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
47.	28.	Ireland.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
48.	20.	Ireland.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
49.	30.	Ireland.	Childbirth.	Recovered.
50.	22.	Ireland.	Typhoid fever.	Recovered.
51.	1.	Massachusetts.	Phthisis.	Died.
52.	32.	Bohemia.	Phthisis.	Died.
53.	60.	Ireland.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
54.	59.	Ireland.	Erysipelas.	Died.
55.	24.	Ireland.	Childbirth.	Recovered.
56.	58.	Ireland.	Pneumonia.	Recovered.
57.	23.	Ireland.	Phthisis.	Under treatm't.
58.	22.	Ireland.	Scrofulous abscess of foot.	Left improved.
59.	41.	Massachusetts.	Orchitis.	Under treatm't.
60.	26.	Massachusetts.	Influenza.	Recovered.
61.	53.	Ireland.	Injury of throat from attempt at suicide.	Removed to Insane Hosp'l.
62.	22.	Ireland.	Childbirth.	Recovered.
63.	infant.	Massachusetts.	Congestion of lungs.	Died.
64.	50.	Ireland.	Frozen feet.	Under treatm't.
65.	35.	Germany.	Childbirth.	Under treatm't.

The following are the cases treated OUT of the Almshouse:—

No.	Age.	Birthplace.	Disorder.	Result.
1.	34.	Ireland.	Childbirth.	Recovered.
2.	28.	Ireland.	Injury of eyes.	Improved.

ABSTRACT

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.

To the Hon. City Council of the City of Cambridge :—

THE following Tables, exhibiting certain statistics relative to Marriages, Births, and Deaths in said City, are respectfully submitted.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

I. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, RECORDED, 1846–1853.

Year.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1846, . .	89	432	173
1847, .	91	510	221
1848, . .	81	472	246
1849, .	129	517	298
1850, . .	187	556	302
1851, .	238	593	317
1852, . .	214	535	333
1853, .	291	672	387
Total, .	1,320	4,287	2,277

II. INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE, RECORDED, 1853.

Both parties resident in Cambridge, . .	142
Male not " " " . .	55
Female not " " " . .	36
Total, ...	233

Birthplace of Parties.

Cambridge, ...	41
Elsewhere in the United States, . .	190
Ireland, ...	197
England, Scotland, and the Provinces, .	28
Other foreign countries, ...	9
Not stated, ...	1
Total, ...	466

III. Births (in Wards), recorded, 1853.

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Total.
Males,	94	123	129	346
Females,	101	113	112	326
(Twins, 16.)				
Total,	195	236	241	672
Birthplace of Parents.				
Cambridge,	18	23	27	68
Elsewhere in the United States,	109	213	144	466
Ireland,	238	153	233	624
England, Scotland, and the Provinces,	16	42	47	105
Other foreign countries,	1	8	19	28
Not stated,	2	27	8	37
Total,	384	466	478	1328
Proportion of Americans and Foreigners.				
United States,	33+	51—	36—	40+
Ireland,	62—	33—	49—	47—
England, Scotland, and the Provinces,	4+	9+	10—	8—
Other foreign countries,	½—	1+	4—	2+
Not stated,	½—	6—	1+	3—
	100	100	100	100

IV. Deaths, recorded, 1853.

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Total.
Males,	57	69	73	199
Females,	46	65	77	188
Total,	103	134	150	387

Birthplace of the Deceased.

Cambridge,	188
Elsewhere in the United States,	97
Ireland,	70
England, Scotland, and the Provinces,	15
Other foreign countries,	6
Not stated,	11
Total,	387

Age of the Deceased.

Under 1 year,*	94	From 50 to 60,	13
From 1 to 5,	92	" 60 to 70,	25
" 5 to 10,	19	" 70 to 80,	20
" 10 to 20,	18	" 80 to 90,	8
" 20 to 30,	41	Over 90,	1
" 30 to 40,	29		
" 40 to 50,	27	Total,	387

V. Diseases and Causes of Death.

Accidental,	11	Fever, scarlet,	20
Apoplexy,	3	" ship,	1
Asthma,	3	" typhoid,	9
Bowels, disease of,	8	" typhus,	3
" hemorrhage from,	1	Heart, disease of,	10
" inflammation of,	11	Infantile diseases,	1
" tumor in,	1	Inflammation,	3
Brain, congestion of,	4	Kidneys, disease of,	2
" disease of,	10	Lungs, " "	4
" dropsy on,	14	Measles,	1
Bronchitis,	1	Nerves, disease of,	2
Cancer,	3	Old Age,	12
Canker,	4	Paralysis,	4
Childbirth,	5	Pleurisy,	4
Cholera infantum,	12	Pneumonia,	1
" morbus,	9	Premature birth,	2
Consumption,	78	Purples,	1
Convulsions,	10	Rash,	1
Croup,	12	Scrofula,	1
Diarrhœa,	3	Small-pox,	8
Dropsy,	4	Stillborn,	19
Drowned,	3	Suffocation,	1
Dysentery,	7	Suicide,	2
Erysipelas,	2	Teething,	5
Fever,	6	Urine, stoppage of,	1
" brain,	1	Whooping-cough,	10
" lung,	12	Not stated,	20
" puerperal,	1		
		Total,	387

* Including 19 stillborn.

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

City of Cambridge, March 13, 1854.

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen.

Gentlemen:—

In conformity with the 16th section of the Rules and Regulations of the Cambridge Fire Department, I herewith make the following Report, which contains a list of the officers and members attached to the Fire Department at the present date; also, an inventory of the apparatus under their charge, with its location and condition, and the number and location of the reservoirs, the number of fires and alarms the past year, with the amount of loss by fire, so far as can be ascertained, and the insurance on the same.

The Engine-houses are in good condition, with the exception of Engine-house No. 6. The Engines and the Hook and Ladder Carriage are in the best condition, excepting Engine No. 2, which needs a thorough repairing.

The expenses of the Department have necessarily been very great the past year, owing to the building of a new house for Engine No. 1, the *thorough* repairing and painting of nearly all the engines and apparatus, and pay to an additional engine company.

The Department at the present time is in a prosperous condition; the companies are united, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevail.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHAS. B. STEVENS, *Chief Engineer.*

In Board of Aldermen, March 13, 1854.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

ENGINEERS.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

CHARLES B. STEVENS.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

1. HOSEA JEWELL, 3. DALPHON OSBORN,
2. J. CHAMBERLIN, Jr., 4. WILLARD E. SIMPSON.

HOSEA JEWELL, *Secretary.*

CAMBRIDGE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.

House on Church Street, Ward I.

John A. Belcher, *Foreman.*
Geo. H. Johnson, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
Thos. Capell, 2*d Assist. Foreman.*
J. H. Hyde, *Clerk.*
J. P. White, *Assist. Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

Robert Scott.	Jeremiah Moriarty.	George Corbett.
George Fisher.	Irvin Armstrong.	Charles A. Johnson.
Henry L. Buck.	John P. Waters.	Thomas Locklin.
Jas. H. Donaldson.	R. W. Andrews.	John Coney.
James Armstrong.	Levi Stedman.	Richard Wood.
James Lynch.	T. S. Kiernan.	J. W. Tuttle.
W. H. O'Connor.	James Havey.	Edward Sandburn.
G. C. Bate.	Francis E. Fowler.	

Twenty-eight Members.

Engine-house new. Engine, 1 Hose Carriage, 25 feet of Suction Hose, 2 Pipes, 1 Blunderbuss, 6 Buckets, 3 Axes, 1 Crowbar, 1 Drag Rope, all good. 1 Hose Carriage, ordinary.

UNION ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.

House on Main Street, corner of Windsor Street, Ward II.

ALBERT R. GOODNOW, *Foreman.*
B. SIMPSON, 1*st Assist.* "
S. M. FRYE, 2*d Assist.* "
JAMES HALL, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

Jesse L. Sawyer.	John Long.	John Brimmer.
Geo. McIntosh.	James Bennett.	Frederick Bridges.
Wm. B. Fisher.	Alonzo Fisher.	Edw. H. Sawyer.
George Stacy.	Wm. Megroth.	Wm. L. Stevens.
James H. Southack.	Geo. E. Sawyer.	H. M. Bosworth.
George Cooley.	W. H. Pearson.	George Torgee.
Edw. A. Brown.	Frederick Keith.	F. T. Hazelwood.
John M. Hall.	Moses Edmands.	John F. Hawkes.
George Lewis.	Hugh A. Temple.	James H. Hall.
Geo. F. Tufts.	George R. Reed.	J. H. Marvin.
Joseph Sanders.	John Bonner.	

Thirty-six members.

Engine-house in good condition. Engine in bad condition. 26 feet of Suction Hose, bad. 450 feet of good Leading Hose, 150 feet poor. 4 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, 1 Crowbar, 1 Hose Carriage, 1 Blunderbuss, in good condition. 1 Drag Rope, indifferent. 2 Buckets, ordinary.

NIAGARA ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 3.

House on Cambridge Street, Ward III.

WM. H. ROBY, *Foreman.*
OSCAR LAWRENCE, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
EDW. B. KINSLEY, 2*d Assist.* "
WM. M. LORING, *Clerk.*
GEO. L. MITCHELL, *Treasurer.*

MEMBERS.

Alex. Fraser.	Thos. McIntire, Jr.	James E. Henry.
Geo. P. Stevens.	W. H. Bettinson.	James Jelley.
Truman B. Putney.	George Taylor.	John Hopkins.

E. W. Bettinson.	D. K. Wheelock.	Joel Robinson.
John B. Fraser.	E. T. Tufts.	M. W. Montgomery.
Wm. Hunnewell.	W. W. Lambert.	Thos. J. Burt.
Sylvester Putney.	F. H. Tufts.	Wm. Harts.
Fred. Goodfellow.	Thos. F. Howard.	Royal Morse.
Wm. Parker.	John A. Tufts.	

Thirty-one Members.

Engine-house, Engine, Hose Carriage, 28 feet of Suction Hose, 2 Pipes, 4 Buckets, 2 Axes, 1 Crowbar, 1 Blunderbuss, all good. 275 feet of India-rubber Hose, not fit for use. 450 feet of Leather Hose, good, and 350 feet, ordinary.

HYDRANT ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 4.

House, junction of Western Avenue and River Streets, Ward II.

THOMAS J. STEVENS, *Foreman.*
J. L. DICKMAN, *1st Assist. Foreman.*
SOLOMON LENFEST, JR., *2d Assist. Foreman.*
THOMAS O. BARRY, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

John H. Walker.	J. D. Hovey.	D. Russell.
James H. Prince.	S. H. Loveland.	Wm. Miller.
James H. Whitton.	Wm. Harkins.	H. Newman.
E. P. Tarbell.	Wm. Wilson.	Henry A. Pray.
E. H. Coombs.	M. A. Loughman.	Wm. H. Edgeworth.
Daniel Downs.	F. Prescott.	P. H. Tony.
James Stacy.	J. H. Nichols.	M. Wilson.
A. Fraser.	M. Davis.	C. J. Beady.
A. Lucy.	J. H. Burns.	O. Bailey.
M. Griffin.	C. W. Lyford.	P. H. Raymond.

Thirty-four Members.

Engine-house, Engine, 28 feet of Suction Hose, 1 Hose Carriage, 600 feet of Leading Hose, 3 Pipes, 1 Blunderbuss, 3 Axes, 1 Crowbar, 1 Drag Rope, and 1 short Rope, all good. 1 Hose Carriage, ordinary. 200 feet of Rubber Hose, and 4 Buckets, poor.

DANIEL WEBSTER ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 5.

House on North Avenue, near Winthrop School-house, Ward I.

EDWARD MULLIKEN, *Foreman.*
ELIAS BOURNE, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
AUGUSTUS BAIRD, 2*d Assist.* "
GEO. W. HOWE, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

W. M. Allen.	F. White.	C. Presby.
Thos. J. Pierce.	M. Carter.	C. Tufts.
J. Davenport.	D. Demon.	E. Demon.
J. F. Rice.	J. Shute.	T. S. Leland.
T. D. Cook.	J. W. Presby.	G. Cutler.
R. Stewart.	P. J. Blinn.	H. W. Howard.
J. Hanscomb.	E. Marsden.	E. H. Hale.
Jos. H. Rice.	L. Snow.	T. Lynes.
L. Baird.	W. Snow.	D. O. Connel.
J. B. Cook.		

Thirty-two Members.

Engine-house, Engine, 28 feet of Suction Hose, Hose Carriage, 600 feet of Leading Hose, 4 Buckets, 2 Axes, 1 Crowbar, 1 Pipe, 1 Blunderbuss, 1 Drag Rope, all good.

PIONEER ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 6.

House on Pioneer Street, Ward II.

JOHN WEBSTER, *Foreman.*
CHAS. H. BLAKE, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
GEO. C. STAFF, 2*d Assist.* "
GEO. H. FOWLER, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

S. P. Shepherd.	Michael Daly.	George Smith.
V. P. Ricker.	Alfred S. Grant.	Alonzo C. Johnson.
Edwin B. Cutler.	Antoine Edwards.	Peter Riley.
Joseph P. Howlet.	Patrick Menix.	Jas. A. Lord.
Edw. Hilton.	John P. Brown.	Marcellus I. Smith.
Wm. Loughrey.	John Rafferty.	John Menix.
James Murphy.	G. H. Butterfield.	James T. Wheeler.
Chas. L. Shelton.		

Twenty-six Members.

House not in as good condition as it should be. Engine, 26 feet of Suction Hose, Hose Carriage, 600 feet of Leading Hose, 2 Pipes, 4 Buckets, 2 Axes, 1 Crowbar, 1 Blunderbuss, 1 Drag Rope, all in good condition.

FRANKLIN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 1.

Main, corner of Windsor Street, Ward II.

JOSEPH S. DAY, *Foreman.*
THOS. MCCABE, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
WM. MCLEOD, 2*d Assist.* "
CARLOS M. TANDY, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS.

Isaac Rivers.	John Hardigan.	George O. Conner.
Daniel Cross.	Michael Hardigan.	Leopold Lyons.
S. S. Whittier.	Wm. Edgeworth.	Edmund Broderick.
William Mitchell.	Cushing Nichols.	Jacob G. Day.

Sixteen Members.

House in good condition. Carriage in good condition, carrying 11 Ladders of various lengths, 4 Hooks, with Chains and Ropes, 5 Pike Poles, 2 Rakes, 2 Axes, and 1 Drag Rope; also, 12 Buckets.

Besides the foregoing, each Company is furnished with Badges, Belts, Spanners, Signal Lanterns, Torches, Hose Lines, Wrenches, Straps, etc., for their respective duties, and each Leading-Hoseman *should be furnished with a Fire Cap* at the expense of the city.

There are 2 long Ladders, and 1 Roof Ladder, hanging beside the fence in the yard of the First Methodist Society, Third Street, in Ward III., in good condition. There is 1 Large Hook in Old Cambridge, 1 Large Hook in North Cambridge, and 1 Large Hook in East Cambridge, useless for service.

PAY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, ...	$ 200	per annum.
4 Assistant Engineers, . .	50 each,	" "
6 Engine Companies, . . .	955 "	" "
1 Hook & Ladder Company, .	545	" "

Amounting to $ 6,675.

The following is an estimate of the Property connected with the Fire Department.

Engine No. 1, and Apparatus, . . .	1,000.00
" " 2, " . . .	675.00
" " 3, " . . .	1,300.00
" " 4, " . . .	850.00
" " 5, " . . .	1,075.00
" " 6, " . . .	1,050.00
Hook and Ladder No. 1, ...	250.00
House and Land, No. 1, . . .	3,000.00
" " " 2, and Hook & Ladder,	3,200.00
" " " 3, ...	2,200.00
" " " 4, ...	2,900.00
" " " 5, ...	2,500.00
" " " 6, ...	600.00
	$ 20,600.00

RESERVOIRS.

Located in Ward One.

Corner of Main and Dana Streets.
Mount Auburn Street, foot of Linden.
" " " opposite Orthodox Church.
Corner Brighton and Spring Streets.
Brattle Square.
Brattle Street, opposite south end Appian Way.
School Court, near Schoolhouse.
Junction Garden Street and Concord Avenue, opposite Arsenal.

North Avenue, near junction of Waterhouse Street.
Square, front of house of late Dr. Holmes.
Kirkland Street, opposite Oxford.
Sumner Street, opposite residence of Mr. Lerned.
Cambridge Street, opposite Richardson's Row.
Prescott Street, near J. D. Green's barn.
Bow Street, centre of Square.
College Yard.
North Avenue, near Engine House No. 5.

LOCATED IN WARD TWO.

Junction Main Street and Broadway.
Pioneer Street, front of Engine House No. 6.
Corner Harvard and Davis Streets.
" Washington and Harrison Streets.
East end of School Street, Brooks's Building.
Main Street, near Car Factory.
Broadway, corner Windsor Street.
Corner Washington and Windsor Streets.
Main Street, near passage to Hovey's Bacon Works.
Corner School and Cherry Streets.
Harvard Street, head of Cherry.
Corner Washington and Pine Streets.
" Harvard and Columbia Streets.
Main Street, near Liberty Pole.
Corner Main and Brookline Streets.
" Austin, rear of Douglass's Confectionery.
Austin Street, corner of Essex.
Austin Street, opposite residence of Aaron Rice.
Main Street, Square, east of Watson House.
Main Street, junction of Western Avenue and River Street.
Corner Brookline and Auburn Streets.
" Pearl and Franklin Streets.
Junction Western Avenue and Pleasant Street.
Corner Main and Hancock Streets.
City Hall Yard.
Harvard Street, opposite passage to Burying Ground.
Corner Harvard and Prospect Streets.
Broadway, head of Tremont Street.
Prospect Street, 175 feet north of Broadway.

Norfolk Street, opposite house of Damon & Fletcher.
Corner Magazine and William Streets.
" Main and Austin Streets.
" Inman and Harvard Streets.
Green Street, opposite house of Daniel Stone.
Corner Cherry and Washington Streets.
Main Street, east side of D. Osborn's Box Factory.
Corner Bristol and Hampshire Streets.
Junction of Medford and Cambridge Streets.
Pearl Street, near C. L. Jones & Co.'s Factory.
Corner of Tremont and Gardner Streets.

Located in Ward Three.

Front of Hotel, junction Bridge and Gore Streets.
Corner Gore and North Third Streets.
" Otis and Fourth Streets.
" Cambridge and South Fifth Streets.
" Thorndike and Third Streets.
Cambridge Street, 70 feet east from North Third Street.
Corner of South Sixth and Spring Streets.
New England Glass Co.'s Yard.
Winchester's Soap Factory Yard.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of	Engineers,	5
"	Members,	203
"	Engines,	6
"	Hook and Ladder Carriages,	1
"	Hose Carriages,	8
"	Feet of Leading Hose in use,	3,800
"	Feet of Suction Hose "	161
"	Buckets,	40
"	Hooks in use,	4
"	Ladders,	15
"	Axes,	17
"	Pike Poles,	5
"	Reservoirs,	66

FIRES AND ALARMS FROM MARCH 1, 1853, TO MARCH 1, 1854.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes.
1853.					
March 5	Alarm,				Somerville.
" 11		Holyoke Street, Ward I.			Burning of a bed.
" 19	— McPeck,	Charles Street, Ward III.	Trifling,		Incendiary supposed.
" 19	Alarm,				Chelsea.
" 21	"				Brookline.
" 22	"				Unknown.
April 1	"				Watertown.
May 1	"				Brighton.
" 4	"				"
" 5	"	Main Street, Ward II.			Smoke issuing from bakery.
" 17	Lamberts,	Oil factory between Cambridge and Gore Streets,	$ 10,000.00	$ 7,500.00	Incendiary.
" 18	"	" "			Rekindling of ruins.
" 19	"	" "			"
" 21	Alarm,				Brighton.
June 6	N. Childs, S. James, occupant, — Dresser, " — Denton, "	Main Street, Ward II.	225.00	150.00	Defect in flue.
" 14	Hancock Free Bridge Co.	Boston,			Alarm from Boston.
" 14	Alarm,	Ward II.			False.

June	19	J. Baldwin, Dr. Landry, Joel Conant, T. H. Pike, T. P. Lerned, George Fisher, Howletts, Newell Bent, Joseph Burrage, W. R. Mason, P. Childs, Parkman heirs, E. H. Luke, Solomon Pratt, Cutler & Crossman, Christopher Morris, and N. Jenkins,	Main Street and Broadway, Ward II.	$46,000.00	$21,000.00	Incendiary.
"	20	Alarm,				Rekindling of ruins.
"	20	"				"
July	13	"	Ward II.			Slight burn'g of a shed.
"	15	"	"			Unknown.
"	15	"	"			False.
"	25	"	"			Stack of hay set on fire.
Aug.	20	"				Watertown.
Sept.	11	Hancock Free Bridge Co.	Hancock Free Bridge,	Trifling,		Unknown.
"	18	O. Hastings,	Lumber wharf, Ward III.	$ 15,000.00	6,000.00	Incendiary.
		T. Dana,	Dwelling-house, East Street,	1,000.00		
Oct.	2	Alarm,				Charlestown.
"	2	Todd, Vining, and Hunnewell,	Brattle Street, Ward I.	4,225.00	3,050.00	Unknown.
"	8	Alarm,	Ward II.			Burning of hay.
"	20	Alarm,				Fire in Watertown.
"	22	"				" Newton.
"	27	"				" Charlestown.
"	29		Bridge Street, Ward III.			Burn. of some cloth'g.
			Amounts carried forward,	$76,450.00	$47,700.00	

FIRES AND ALARMS. — *Continued.*

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes.
1853.		Amount brought forward,	$ 76,450.00	$ 37,700.00	
Oct. 29	E. T. Hastings,	Main Street and West. Avenue,	125.00	125.00	Incendiary.
" 29	Alarm,				Fire in Newton.
Nov. 1	Hancock Free Bridge Co.	Bridge,			Burning of a pile of old lumber.
" 10	Samuel Ward,	Cambridge Street, Ward III.	Trifling,		From stove-pipe.
" 15	Alarm,				Tar-barrels burning in Somerville.
" 16	"				Fire in Newton.
" 30	— Weller, owned by F. Low,	Barn, Main Street, Ward II.	250.00	200.00	Incendiary.
Dec. 20	T. Oakman,	Varnish Factory, Ward II.	75.00		Incendiary.
" 20	Lampblack Factory,	Cambridge Street, Ward II.	Trifling,		Unknown.
" 21	— Hegney,	Ropewalk, Ward II.	"		Incendiary.
" 29	City of Cambridge,	City Hall,	3,000.00	2,000.00	Unknown.
" 29	E. H. Luke,	Dwelling-house,	3,000.00	2,200.00	
1854.					
Jan. 16	Alarm,				Fire in Boston.
" 16	"	Ward II.			Light from Lampblack Factory.
Feb. 15	— Holmes,	Barn near Main Street,	25.00		Incendiary.
" 15	— Scanlan,	Main Street, Ward II.	Trifling,		Incendiary.
" 17	Alarm,	North Street, Ward III.			Burning of a bed.
" 28	"	Ward II.			False.
			$ 82,925.00	$ 42,225.00	

(Number of fires and alarms, 50.)

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE

MUNICIPAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 3, 1854.

The School Committee report, that the past year has been a period of almost unmingled prosperity for the schools of Cambridge. But few changes have been necessary in the establishment. We retain, for the most part, the services of our former tried and faithful instructors, and the experience of another year has only served to convince us that the arrangement of studies is judicious, the selection of text-books fortunate, and that the system is so well balanced as to cause the pupils, the teachers, the Committee, and the citizens generally, to labor together harmoniously and efficiently in carrying on the great work of education. Parents and guardians appear not only to be satisfied with the schools, but to be proud of them. We hear no complaints, we receive no remonstrances; and the constantly increasing attendance of parents and other citizens at the public semiannual examinations is but one indication among many, that the people feel a lively interest in the success of the teachers, and do not grudge the cost of maintaining the system.

Perhaps the most decisive test of the efficiency and success of the public schools is the inability of private schools to sustain competition with them. Nowhere is this test more fully applied than in Cambridge, and the result of its application is perfectly satisfactory. Our population is large, and a fair proportion of the citizens are in prosperous circumstances. Private wealth abounds, as well as the

inclination to use this wealth liberally in giving to the children the best means of instruction which wealth can purchase. In proportion to its population, Cambridge is as able as Boston to support expensive private establishments of education. But where are such rivals to our High School and our Grammar Schools? There is one endowed Academy, which has long had possession of the ground, which has the aid of a considerable fund, and has enjoyed the services of many eminent and faithful teachers; yet, if we may judge from the indications of the last few years, it is not likely to exist much longer. No other private institution for scholars of the same age exists among us, and there appears to be no wish to create one. The number of Cambridge children, moreover, who are sent to similar establishments in Boston, or elsewhere, is very small, and seems to be yearly diminishing. If there are a few private schools for very young children, they have been established rather for the benefit of the teachers than of the pupils, or children are sent to them not so much for the instruction they afford, as for the sake of that kindly maternal oversight and guardianship which can be exercised over half a dozen or a dozen scholars, but not over a large school. In fact, then, private schools in Cambridge have been killed out by the excellence of the public establishments, just as costly exotics in a garden are often displaced by the vigorous vitality of the original children of the soil.

We value this fact, not only as a mark of general confidence in our teachers and of approbation of the system of instruction, but because it tends to the support and improvement of that system. The burden of supporting the public schools is less felt when there is no class in the community who are not only obliged to bear their part of that burden, but also feel themselves induced or constrained to meet the very considerable expense of educating their own children at near or remote private institutions. Moreover, the public schools, the natural growth of a republican soil and republican manners, do not and cannot perform all their proper work unless all classes of children are collected in them, the poor being kept in countenance by the rich, and the in-

vidious remark thus disproved, that they are pauper or eleemosynary establishments. The great obstacle to the success of public institutions for education at the South and Southwest is, that they are so regarded, and then even the poor become too proud to send their children to them. Here, our common schools are not only republican, but republicanizing institutions; the children of all classes being brought together in them on a footing of perfect equality, those of the poorest class being elevated in appearance, in manners, and in self-respect, by familiar intercourse with those who come from wealthier parents, and the latter occasionally learning a useful lesson in humility by being outdone in scholarship by those whom they are too prone to regard as their inferiors.

These indirect advantages of a common school system standing on a broad and deep foundation in public favor, may not so often attract notice as its immediate and palpable benefits, in raising the moral and intellectual condition of the whole community, purifying the tone of public sentiment, and actually enlarging the economical resources, or the means of wealth, of the nation at large. Yet the former ought not to be lost sight of when we are counting the cost of the establishment, and endeavoring to be frugal at the same time that we are public-spirited and generous. The Committee acknowledge with gratitude, that the schools already stand high in public estimation, at the same time that they wish to elevate them still further. One gratifying proof that they rest on a solid basis is, that the dissensions of parties and sects, which mar so many public enterprises, never interfere with the prosperity of the schools. Amid the various noises of a school-room, we never hear the din of controversy, either political or religious. Whig and Democrat, Catholic and Protestant, Orthodox and Heterodox, feel an equal interest and an equal pride in the system of public instruction. What is called the republican principle of "rotation in office" is never thrust forward as a reason why we should turn out an efficient and successful teacher, though he has grown gray in the public service. On the contrary, the instructors who are really worthy of their places feel that they hold them by a tenure

as secure as that of the Judges in the Supreme Court, whose continuance in office is guaranteed by a clause in the Constitution; and, on the other hand, those who are not worthy of them are conscious that they are in imminent danger of dismissal, whatever good services they may have rendered as Whigs, or however "sound and orthodox" may be their opinions. In one sense, the patronage of the School Committee is considerable. We have under our absolute control, for the year, 38 public schools, taught by 61 teachers, whose salaries in the aggregate amount to about $24,000 a year. Yet the newspapers, which often manifest an earnest solicitude lest the office of a tide-waiter or a constable should be given to an unworthy incumbent, or to one who is unsound in his opinions upon the tariff or the Nebraska bill, never undertake to interfere with the appointments to the schools; and though the Committee may sometimes make a mistake by appointing an incompetent instructor, (a mistake which they are always in a great hurry to rectify,) we have never heard that they were accused, or even suspected, of making an injudicious appointment for political or sectarian reasons. This immunity of the public schools from any disturbance by the most frequent causes of public controversy must proceed from an instinctive belief, on the part of the people, that there is something higher and better than political strife or sectarian propagandism, and that something is the system of popular education.

In presenting the claims of the Cambridge schools to public confidence and regard, the Committee are not at all inclined to keep out of view the cost of them. About one third of the sum annually raised in this city by taxation is expended upon the schools. During the last year, the aggregate of the salaries paid to the teachers has been $23,987.00; of the incidental expenses, care of school-houses, furniture, &c., $2,263.26; for fuel, $1,640.24; for *ordinary* repairs of the buildings, $1,115.64;* making a total of $29,006.14. Taking the summer and winter terms together,

* During the last year, there have also been expended $2,674.75 for the completion of the Putnam School building, and $570.00 for repair of damage to the Harvard School building by fire. These two sums are properly chargeable to *construction* account.

the average number of children instructed in the schools has been about 3,000, so that the cost per head for tuition has been $ 9.67. Any parent would consider this last sum as a very moderate charge to be made by the teacher, if he sent his child to a private school. The sum is not so large in proportion as is paid for public school instruction in Boston, and some other cities and towns in the Commonwealth. It is large in proportion to the other city expenditures, yet very small when compared with the value received for it, — with the number of children taught, and with the extent and thoroughness of the instruction afforded. For this sum, all the children in Cambridge, between five and eighteen years of age, have a course of instruction opened to them extending from the first lessons in the alphabet to the completion of the course in the High School, which course includes an introduction to the Latin, Greek, and French languages, all branches of mathematical knowledge below the Calculus, nearly all that can be taught in school respecting the English language and literature, and as much knowledge of the elements of the moral and physical sciences as is usually attained before entering college. It is not too much to say, that what is now taught in the Cambridge public schools is equal in extent and practical value to the best education which our colleges could afford three quarters of a century ago. Is the sum of $ 29,006 a year too much to be paid for opening the avenue to such an education to 3,000 children? It is true that comparatively a small number of them avail themselves of the *whole* of these advantages. But the course is open to all who have time and inclination to complete it, forty or fifty do complete it each year by graduating at the High School, and those who advance no farther than the end of the Grammar School course still enter upon the active duties of life with a better education than is attainable by one European child out of a thousand. Can it be said that the other two thirds of the annual expenditure of the city of Cambridge produce equally extensive and valuable results with those here enumerated?

The Committee have recently deemed it necessary to adopt one measure, which will nominally increase in a mod-

erate degree the expenditure on the schools for the future. It is matter of common observation, that the value of money has been depreciating ever since 1850, or, what amounts to the same thing, that there has been a general rise of prices. The cost of nearly all articles of household consumption has risen at least fifteen per cent.; the price of raw materials, and of finished articles of manufacture, has been enhanced in an equal or higher proportion. Rents, and the value of real estate, instead of rising in their former moderate and equable manner, proportioned to the steady growth of the population and the increase of the national wealth, have taken a sudden start, as it were, and attained a point which the most sanguine land-speculator would not have ventured, five years ago, to anticipate. And there is every indication that this rise of prices is permanent. Unlike those oscillations of value, which have been often caused by a sudden expansion of the paper currency, or by a fever of speculation, it has not been confined to one or two countries, and it has not been followed by any reaction. It has been spread quite equably over about four years, never proceeding rapidly enough to create wild speculations in commerce or real estate, but only to diffuse a glow of activity and exhilaration throughout the mercantile and manufacturing systems. Of course, this increase in the expenses of living has been followed by a corresponding rise in salaries and wages. Laborers have needed more to support themselves and their families, and employers have found themselves able to pay more without diminishing their rate of profit. Carpenters, masons, smiths, printers, and all other journeymen mechanics, and also rude laborers, as most of us have had occasion to know, have demanded and easily obtained higher wages or a higher price for their work. Salaried men have been the last to obtain their share of this general enhancement of prices; but under the pressure of necessity, finding their receipts constantly falling farther and farther behind their expenditures, they have finally succeeded in causing even the most parsimonious of their employers to hear reason and raise their rate of pay. How, indeed, can a clerk, who is obliged to pay more rent and a higher price for every bar-

rel of flour, firkin of sugar, ton of coal, box of soap, and every other necessary of life which is consumed in his family, and who also very probably finds the number of mouths in that family increasing annually or biennially, — how can such a clerk continue to live on the same salary which, six years ago, was probably quite sufficient for his moderate wants? Mercantile houses, banks, insurance companies, and other corporate institutions, have at last acknowledged that he could not, and have raised his salary accordingly. The State and national legislatures, though usually besieged in former years with complaints about high salaries, and usually prompt to listen to the cry of the people for retrenchment, have yet shown remarkable unanimity during the last two years in raising the pay of the government officers, and a watchful democratic press has not uttered a word against the wisdom and justice of this proceeding. In the United States Senate, not long ago, the chairman of the standing committee on retrenchment, being asked how soon he would be prepared to report, answered that his committee were ready, as their first measure, to bring in a bill for increasing the salary of every person employed by the government. Even the doctors have raised their fees, and the clergy have given some rather plain intimations that, if their parishes do not take pity on them, they must strike for higher wages.

It is due to the instructors of our public schools, than whom a more useful and deserving class does not exist in the community, to say, that they have been the last to ask for, and the last to receive, their share in this general rise of wages. The School Committee take all shame to themselves that they have allowed the action of Cambridge in this respect to be anticipated by that of Boston, Roxbury, Charlestown, Worcester, and several other cities in the Commonwealth. But after giving the subject full consideration, they at last voted unanimously a moderate increase of the salaries of the teachers, to take effect from the 1st of March, 1854. This increase amounts altogether only to $ 2,725, being an addition of less than twelve per cent. to the sum paid for salaries the last year. The larger por-

tion of this increase has been allotted by the Committee to the male teachers, who, being married men with families to support, have necessarily suffered most from the rise of prices. Furthermore, the higher class of our female teachers already receive salaries not more than fifteen or twenty per cent. below those of the corresponding class in Boston; while even the enlarged pay of the principals of our Grammar Schools is still thirty-three per cent. less than that of their brethren in the neighboring city. To all the female instructors who were receiving not more than $ 300 a year, the Committee voted an addition of only $ 25 per annum.

We have already said, that this rise of wages is merely nominal. The effect of the measure is only to keep the salaries at or near the point established six or eight years ago. Thus, reckon the pay of the teachers not at so many dollars, but at what a given number of dollars will purchase, and it will be seen that the annual payment is only restored to its former standard, not raised above it. Two hundred and twenty-five dollars will not now buy as many pounds of flour or meat, or furnish an equivalent for as many day's wages of a journeyman mechanic, as two hundred dollars would in 1849. If the citizens have higher prices and higher wages to pay, they have more dollars to pay them with, their own wealth and income having increased at least in an equal proportion. The increased expenses of the city should be met, not by an increased rate of taxation, but by an increase in the valuation of its real and personal estate. No greater burden is imposed, though larger sums appear in the accounts.

After the liberal expenditure for the last few years in the erection of school-houses, the Committee approach with reluctance the subject of a want of school-room. As, however, the great increase in the number of children applying for admission to our schools is a matter beyond the control of the Committee, it must be regarded as our misfortune, not our fault; and we see no alternative but that the city must provide suitable accommodations for them.

There is a large population, with more than a proportionate number of children, in the vicinity of Fresh Pond and

the Catholic burying-ground, who, in consequence of their distance, are shut out from the benefit of our schools, unless it may be those who are old enough, and strong enough, to reach the Grammar and Middle Schools, at the distance of a mile or a mile and a half.

In September, 1851, a petition was sent to the School Committee, signed by sixty of the residents of that district, for the establishment of a school. The Committee, after investigation and visiting the ground, were unanimous in the opinion that a school was greatly needed there; but as, after diligent search, no suitable room could be found, the petition was referred to the City Council, accompanied with the recommendation of the Committee that measures should be immediately taken to provide a suitable room. But nothing has yet been done, and the children are left to run in the street. The inhabitants of that section of the city have just cause of complaint; and the Committee feel that they would be unfaithful to their trust, if they failed to urge the matter earnestly upon the attention of those whose duty it is to provide houses for our schools.

There is also a necessity for further school accommodation in Ward II. There is a great number of children in that portion of the Ward which lies between Norfolk Street and West Boston Bridge, and *all* the schools in this district are greatly crowded. In the Broadway Primary, at one time, the school numbered one hundred and thirty, while there were seats for one hundred and four only. Those who had no seats were placed on the floor or the platform, and in every nook and corner where there was room for a child, until some of the mothers, on obtaining new dresses for their children, objected to sending them to school to be placed on the floor. The Committee were compelled to remove some twenty or more to other schools, at a greater distance, much to the dissatisfaction of the parents, who complain that they are not allowed to send their children to the nearest school. The Boardman and Mason Alphabet Schools, in this district, have been very full. The Mason Middle has also had more scholars than it has seats. This school is located in State Street, south of Main Street;

while the district extends as far north as the line of Ward III., and from Columbia Street to the Bridge. There should be established within this district a Middle and a Primary School; and perhaps, by equalizing the number of scholars, the assistants might be taken from the schools now in existence, so as not immediately to increase the expense for teaching, unless to a very moderate extent. It is the province of another board to decide what shall be done in the matter; but we would suggest, as the Boardman School-house in School Street is now very old, and in constant need of repairs, and the location is just such as the Committee would desire, that it may be expedient to build on that site a house two stories high, capable of accommodating a Middle, Primary, and Alphabet School.

As the expenditure for schools must be a heavy item in our city expenses, the Committee are anxious to observe the strictest economy, consistent with the efficiency of the system, in the use of the funds committed to their care. They believe, if suitable accommodations could be had, that two Grammar Schools in Ward II., and one in Ward III., would answer for this grade of schools; thus dispensing with the salary of two Grammar masters, substituting a larger number of female assistant teachers at much less expense, and not at all impairing the efficiency of our schools. It may be difficult to say what is the largest number that can be taught by an efficient master at the head, with suitable assistants; but while in Boston some seven or eight hundred are thus instructed in one school, there is little danger at present of our Cambridge schools exceeding the proper limit in that direction.

The Committee have often referred, in their former reports, to the difficulty of obtaining proper text-books for the schools, a difficulty which is still by no means obviated. Cheapness is an important consideration, as many parents in humble circumstances find it a heavy burden to purchase the necessary books for their children. The number of different school-books in the market, and the eager competition of publishers with each other in endeavoring to have them introduced into the schools, often cause them to be offered at

first on very moderate terms. But after they have been adopted, it sometimes happens that insignificant additions are made to them, and the price is then considerably enhanced. The Committee have resolved that, if any such artifice should in future be practised in relation to a book, it shall be immediately excluded from the schools. Fortunately, two of the best school-books have been longest in use, and have always been sold at a very moderate price. Colburn's First Lessons in Arithmetic and Pierpont's First Class Book have retained their preëminence for more than a quarter of a century, and, in their respective spheres, leave nothing to be desired.

During the last year, Messrs. Dunton and Scribner's writing-books and mode of teaching penmanship have been introduced on trial into our schools. Thus far, the experiment has been successful, and the testimony of some of our best and most experienced teachers is decidedly in favor of the system, as ingeniously contrived and methodically carried out. Other instructors again, who have been very successful in teaching writing upon the old plan, find the new process an inconvenient one, and naturally object to the innovation. It may be expected, however, that, after the details of the system have become familiar by use, they and their pupils will cease to find it awkward, and may be enabled by means of it to make rapid progress in the useful and ornamental art of chirography. We have found, however, in this instance, as on some other occasions, that new modes of teaching cannot be so easily introduced as new books which are to be used after the old fashion. The habits of instructors change with less facility than those of pupils; and it is perhaps too much to expect of an old and successful teacher, that he should again put himself to school, and begin with learning the elements of some branch of education in which he thought he had graduated twenty years ago. The merits of a new book or set of books must be very great, if they can be introduced into our schools only at the expense of turning our masters into pupils again, that they may learn how to use them.

The relation between the principal and the assistant

teacher needs to be clearly defined and well understood by the parties whom it concerns. A school, like an army, must be under one head, unity of action being essential to both. This principle requires that the head teacher should have the authority and the entire responsibility. The Committee and the parents look to him for the good management of the school in all its classes and departments; if there be a weak part in the system, it is his business to find it out and strengthen it, either supplying what is deficient by his own efforts, or applying to the supervisory power to remove what to him is irremediable. He should not limit his attention, therefore, to the one or two classes of which he has the immediate tuition, but should frequently visit the class-rooms of his assistants, inform himself of their modes of instruction and discipline, and direct such changes to be made as he deems necessary. And it is expected that the assistants will comply with his directions, and generally accede to his wishes. This is not a harsh rule for them, but one which lessens their responsibility, and tends to make their situation an easier one. The Committee are happy to believe, that, throughout our Cambridge schools, the principals and assistants work together, not only harmoniously, but cordially, mutual confidence and respect existing between them. This is as it should be; but it should not blind the eyes of either to the difference between their respective positions and duties.

We again congratulate the citizens on the thoroughness and success with which the delightful art of music is taught in the schools. Mr. Lincoln is not only a proficient and an enthusiast in his profession, but he has remarkable tact in imparting instruction and managing his pupils. We extract with pleasure from his last annual report the following passage, as the testimony of a very shrewd and competent observer, who has had much better opportunity for forming an opinion than falls to the lot of the members of this Board. "I may be permitted," he says, "to give my testimony in regard to the ability and fidelity which characterize the teachers as a body. Having, for three years and more, visited their schools at all times of the day, and from week

to week, observing their methods of instruction and discipline, and comparing them with each other and with those I have known elsewhere, I express no hasty conclusion, and make no idle statement, when I say they are worthy of the high estimation in which they are held by the community at large, and the high praise awarded them by the School Committee."

In proceeding to speak of the schools individually, the Committee wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not intend to make comparisons between them, even by implication. Comparisons are always odious, and often unjust. It would be very easy to form a hasty judgment of the relative standing of two schools, after spending half a day in each, and observing the various degrees of proficiency in the several classes. But the judgment so formed would probably be unfounded and unfair to the respective teachers, because it would not take into account the attendant circumstances which have given their character to the visible results. A difference in the accommodations of the two schools, in the thoroughness of the training which the scholars had previously received in the schools of the next lower grade, in the classes of the community from which these scholars are drawn, and, above all, in a thousand indefinable circumstances, which, as every teacher knows, often cause a very bright class to be succeeded by a very stupid one, often has so decided an effect on the aspect of a school at any one time, that there is danger of doing it great injustice by hastily comparing it with another. We disclaim all such comparisons, whether direct or indirect, having no desire to set off the merits of one teacher by exposing the deficiencies of his neighbor. We claim the utmost freedom in speaking of the appearance of the various classes in each school and in each department of instruction, without wishing thereby to prejudice or promote the reputation of the teachers, unless the language is directly applied to them. The benefits of entire frankness have been so fully tested by the Committee during the last few years, that they are not disposed to allow their freedom of speech to be shackled by any personal considerations.

HIGH SCHOOL.

This school has been in operation nearly six years. It has fully realized the expectations of its friends. Each year has added to its efficiency and usefulness. It has gained in a marked degree the confidence of the community; it has raised the standard of education in our city; and it has furnished to a large number of pupils of both sexes the means of thorough instruction in many of the higher branches of learning. The past year has been one of unusual prosperity. No serious interruptions have occurred. A commendable spirit of application and docility has prevailed among the scholars, and a general disposition has been manifested to conform to all the school regulations, and to comply with the wishes and to coöperate in the plans of the Committee and the teachers. The attendance deserves special mention; it has been steadily improving for several years, and has now attained a high standard.

In 1850 – 51	the	per cent.	of	attendance	was	82
" 1851 – 52	"	"	"	"	"	88.3
" 1852 – 53	"	"	"	"	"	91.4
" 1853 – 54	"	"	"	"	"	95

This result indicates a deep and gradually increasing interest in the school, which is very gratifying.

The work of instruction, it is believed, is now prosecuted in a more energetic, thorough, and systematic manner than at any previous period. It is unnecessary to speak of the teachers individually, as former Reports will testify to the estimation in which their services are held by the Committee; they have been long engaged in their profession, and are all faithful and competent. Under their united and well-directed labors, the different departments of the school are moving on harmoniously and methodically.*

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* This is the first year since the school was established in which there has been no change in the board of teachers; and not a little of its present efficiency is attributable to this fact. Miss Manning was absent two months by permission during the summer term, and was also absent five weeks, on account of sickness, during the winter term. In her absence, her classes were taught very satisfactorily by Miss Julia A. Russell, one of the graduates of the school.

To prepare a course of study suitable to a school of this description is no light task. It is a comparatively easy matter to decide what studies shall be pursued in a Grammar or Primary School; but in a High School, so many different branches claim our attention that it is difficult to make a selection. Still, a selection must be made, and many important subjects must necessarily be omitted. The course pursued in this school has been modified from time to time, and such changes have been made in it as experience has proved to be expedient. During the past year, it became evident that, according to the existing arrangement, more work was required than could be thoroughly performed; and the alternative presented itself, either of diminishing the number of branches or of extending the time. The latter plan seemed the better one, and accordingly the English course has been extended to four years and the classical to five. The advantages resulting from this change are twofold: — 1. It has enabled the Committee to dispense entirely with the elective element, and to prescribe a uniform course of study for the whole school. It was found here, as it has been found elsewhere, that, when scholars are allowed to choose what branches they will pursue, their choice is very apt to be the result of accident or of caprice, and thus the classification of the school becomes complicated, without any corresponding benefit to the scholars themselves. 2. More time is allowed for a portion of the studies, and on this account the instruction can be rendered more comprehensive and thorough. So far as can be judged from the short experience we have already had, this change will be productive of good; the additional year required will be found, it is thought, to be time well spent.

But in order to secure the full benefits of the school, the course of study prescribed must be rigidly adhered to, and prosecuted to its completion. Scholars often desire to give up a study because it is distasteful to them, or because they cannot perceive that any practical good will result from its pursuit. But it should ever be borne in mind, that the object of education is not merely to impart knowledge, but also to exercise and discipline the mental faculties. The

difference between a well-educated and an ill-educated person consists not so much in their acquisitions as in their capabilities. The advantages derived from the mere study of a language or a science may be as great, to say the least, as those which result from an actual knowledge of that language or science. Moreover, in every well-digested system of study, the different branches are to a certain degree dependent on each other; and though a young beginner may not in all cases be able to perceive the relation which exists between them, still this relation is none the less real. The Committee have, therefore, never consented to the omission, by any pupil, of any of the prescribed studies, but with extreme reluctance; and then only in cases where, from ill-health or some other good reason, the necessity of so doing was obvious.

We would allude in this connection to the importance of thorough preparation on the part of pupils intended for admission. In the Grammar Schools this matter can to a certain extent be regulated by the Committee, and none are allowed to present themselves for examination from these schools, unless they are supposed to possess the requisite qualifications. But there will always be applicants for admission who have gone over the required studies superficially, and who have not had the intellectual training so essential to good scholarship. It not unfrequently happens that scholars leave the Grammar Schools and pursue their preparatory studies elsewhere, hoping in this way to gain time, and to be able to enter the High School in advance of their former classmates. They occasionally succeed in doing this; no examination can be conducted so perfectly, as to exclude all who are not qualified; and if mere admission to the school be all that such persons desire, their wishes will be accomplished. But if their object be to secure a good education, they will probably discover in a very short time that they have made a great mistake, and will learn to their sorrow that those only can pursue with pleasure and profit the higher branches of learning who have thoroughly mastered the lower, and who have acquired the mental discipline which time and labor can alone bestow.

It is a very unwise policy to place a child in any position, the duties of which he is not competent to perform; he will be exposed to constant disappointment and mortification, and will soon lose that ambition for excellence, which is natural to the young, and essential to their progress in whatever situation they may be placed. A similar course of remark is applicable to boys intended for college. A more thorough preliminary training than is usual even in our best schools is highly desirable, in order to secure the full advantages of a collegiate education. It is a common impression, that all the preparation which is really necessary is a decent knowledge of the studies required for admission. Such preparation may enable a person to enter college, and perhaps, if he labor faithfully, to graduate from it with a degree attached to his name; but if he have a higher aim than to be nominally a Bachelor of Arts, if he desire to possess the intellectual culture and the acquirements which alone constitute the true scholar, he must enlarge the circle of his preparatory studies, and in early life lay broad and deep the foundation for future attainments. With these views, the classical course has been made to include a number of branches, the knowledge of which, though not absolutely essential for admission to college, will greatly facilitate the progress of the student while there.

We will now proceed to give somewhat in detail the results of the semiannual examinations, to each of which a whole day was devoted. In this way, probably, better than in any other, some idea can be given of what has been accomplished in the school, and of the progress that has been made by the different classes. We will simply premise, that these examinations, as a whole, were of a high order, and very gratifying to the Committee, as well as to a large and interested company of spectators. The same course was pursued as has been customary in past years; each class was assigned to a member of the Committee, who superintended its examination, and recorded the result. A half-hour was devoted to each recitation.

SEMIANNUAL EXAMINATION, AUGUST, 1853.

Schedule of Exercises.

Upper Room.		Lower Room.	
A. M.			
Class.	Teacher.	Class.	Teacher.
Virgil (College),	Mr. Smith.	Latin (Junior),	Mr. Horr.
I. Geometry (Middle),	Miss Hastings.	History (Junior),	Miss Peirce.
Greek (Senior),	Mr. Horr.	Mor. Phil. (Senior),	Miss Manning.
II. Geometry (Middle),	Miss Peirce.	I. Algebra (Junior),	Miss Hastings.
French (Senior),	Miss Manning.	II. Algebra (Middle),	Miss Hastings.
I. Algebra (Middle),	Miss Hastings.	II. Algebra (Junior),	Miss Peirce.
P. M.			
Virgil (Senior),	Mr. Smith.	I. Reading (Junior),	Mr. Horr.
Cæsar (Middle),	Mr. Smith.	II. Reading (Junior),	Miss Peirce.
Reading (Senior),	Mr. Smith.	Nat. Phil. (Middle),	Mr. Horr.
Reading (Middle),	Mr. Smith.	III. Reading (Junior),	Miss Manning.
Music,	Mr. Lincoln.		

I. Languages.

1. *Latin.*

College Class. — This class was presented for examination in the Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil. They scanned and translated a portion of the Fourth Eclogue with great freedom. The parsing was generally good, but some hesitation and mistakes were noticed, and a degree of impatience was manifested, which ought to have been controlled. The allusions were well explained. The answers to the questions on syntax and prosody were ready, precise, and correct.

Senior Class. — Examined on the life and times of Virgil, and the analysis of the first book of the Æneid, and appeared very well. The translations were also good. Some mistakes were noticed in pronunciation, and some of the class recited too rapidly, or in too low a tone of voice.

Middle Class. — They had read the third, fourth, and fifth books of the Commentaries of Cæsar, and passed a very creditable examination.

Junior Class. — This class was presented for examination in the last thirty-four Lessons of McClintock's First Latin Book, and the Reading Lessons at the end. They were

extremely ready, and in general accurate, and had evidently been drilled with skill and care.

2. *Greek.*

Senior Class. — They had read the Fables and eight Dialogues in Felton's Greek Reader. Some of them answered the questions proposed at once, and correctly; the others evinced a want of familiarity with the Grammar, and showed the need of a more thorough drilling. The class being young, and not having made much progress in the language, their appearance was, on the whole, satisfactory.

3. *French.*

Senior Class. — Read and translated from Racine. The French was read very correctly, and with much spirit. Passages, selected by the examiner, were translated with great readiness, and for the most part with a good degree of elegance. The few words that were proposed were parsed correctly.

4. *English.*

Senior Class. — Presented for examination on the history of the Federal Constitution, the debate between Webster and Hayne, and the reading, explanation, and analysis of Mr. Webster's speech. The answers to the general questions were all prompt and correct. The analysis of the speech indicated careful study. The reading was unequal; some read beautifully, some read well, and two or three very carelessly. The whole was a very pleasing exercise.

Middle Class. — Presented for examination on the life and times of Milton, the analysis of Paradise Lost, and the reading and explanation of the first three books of that poem. The class were perfectly familiar with the argument of Paradise Lost, and able to answer instantaneously almost every question that was proposed upon the text. The reading was, without exception, good, and, in many cases, showed a high degree of taste and feeling.

Junior Class. — Examined in three divisions. The First Division read portions of Campbell's Pleasures of

Hope. The reading, as a whole, was very good; that of the girls deserved special commendation. The introductory lines of the poem were recited with fine effect. The Second Division read from the same poem with a nice and clear discrimination, though the voices of some of the girls were hardly powerful enough to do full justice to the sentiment of the piece. All the questions that were asked were correctly answered. The Third Division read portions of Longfellow's Evangeline with excellent taste. The historical allusions were generally explained correctly. This division had evidently received careful attention, and had profited thereby.

II. Miscellaneous Studies.

Algebra, Junior Class. — The First Division, with two or three exceptions, recited the rules promptly and accurately, and in their own language. The problems on the black-board were all correctly solved. The Second Division also passed an excellent examination, the questions for the most part being readily answered, and the solutions of problems, so far as examined, being accurate.

Algebra, Middle Class. — Both divisions of this class were presented for examination on the first twenty-five sections of Sherwin's Algebra. The questions proposed were correctly answered, one failure only being noticed in each division. The explanations on the black-board showed an accurate knowledge of the principles involved.

Geometry, Middle Class. — The Middle Class, in two divisions, was presented for examination in the seventh, eighth, and ninth books of Davies's Legendre, and gave evidence of having received thorough instruction. The answers were prompt, and indicated a good knowledge of the subject. The suggestion was made by the examiner, that, in demonstrating problems, figures should be used, instead of the letters used in the book.

Natural Philosophy, Middle Class. — Presented for examination in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, and Optics. They manifested a thorough acquaintance with the principles of the science, and answered nearly

all the questions proposed, fully and correctly. The interest shown in the exercise was very gratifying. A large number of drawings, illustrative of different subjects in Natural Philosophy, had been executed by members of this class, all of which were beautiful specimens of the art, and deserving of high commendation. The practice of copying the illustrations in the text-book is an excellent one; it is as useful in Natural Philosophy, as map-drawing is in Geography, and serves a similar purpose.

Moral Philosophy, Senior Class. — This class had completed Theoretical, and had learned a portion of Practical Ethics. The recitation, in general, was good. The girls appeared well, and answered questions with discrimination and accuracy. The boys were not so ready. This class had written an analysis of the work they had studied, which showed great skill in many of the writers, and was regarded in itself as an admirable exercise.

History, Junior Class. — One division of this class was examined, which had studied the entire history of France and England, besides committing to memory the Chronological Table of the English Kings. They answered questions with promptness and accuracy, and were evidently well versed in the history of these two kingdoms.

Maps. — Forty-two maps were presented, and all were critically examined. The instruction in this branch has been of a high order. The shading of many of the maps was very tasteful. All were drawn with great accuracy, and a few were beautifully colored.

Compositions. — A very large number of compositions were offered for the attention of the Committee, amounting to several hundreds. They were so numerous as to preclude the possibility of an examination. A few, written by members of the Junior Class, were read, some of which betrayed a degree of haste and carelessness not creditable to the school. More attention should have been bestowed upon a smaller number of compositions. It is believed, however, that it would not be doing justice to the school, to consider the pieces that were examined as fair specimens of the whole. The Committee regretted that they had no

time to look at the compositions of the Middle and Senior Classes.

Music. — The Music, with which the exercises were concluded, was excellent. The harmony was perfect. The best teaching, and a hearty coöperation on the part of the scholars, could alone have produced such a happy result as the exercise displayed.

SEMIANNUAL EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY, 1854.

SCHEDULE OF EXERCISES.

Upper Room.		Lower Room.	
A. M.			
Class.	Teacher.	Class.	Teacher.
I. Geometry (Middle),	Miss Hastings.	III. History (Junior),	Miss Peirce.
Greek (College),	Mr. Smith.	II. Algebra (Junior),	Miss Hastings.
Latin (Senior),	Mr. Smith.	French (Middle),	Miss Manning.
Latin (Middle),	Mr. Smith.	I. Latin (Junior),	Mr. Horr.
II. Geometry (Middle),	Miss Peirce.	Const. U. S. (Senior),	Mr. Horr.
Latin (College),	Mr. Smith.	I. Scott (Junior),	Mr. Horr.
P. M.			
Chemistry (Senior),	Mr. Horr.	II. Scott (Junior),	Miss Hastings.
French (College),	Miss Manning.	III. Scott (Junior),	Miss Peirce.
Trigonometry (Senior),	Mr. Horr.	Gray (College),	Mr. Smith.
Shakespeare (Senior),	Mr. Smith.	III. Latin (Junior),	Miss Manning.
Goldsmith (Middle),	Mr. Smith.	I. History (Junior),	Miss Peirce.
Music,	Mr. Lincoln.		

I. LANGUAGES.

1. *Latin.*

College Class. — This class had read the last six books of the Æneid of Virgil. They had studied geography in connection with their reading, and some of them had drawn maps of Italy, in the earlier period of its history. In grammar they had studied syntax and prosody. They appeared exceedingly well. In scanning, parsing, construing, or giving the analysis of the poem, they seemed to be at home, and perfectly familiar with the ground. The examiner had no criticism to offer.

Senior Class. — Presented for examination on the first five Orations of Cicero. They had also attended to syntax and Roman antiquities. They gave a sketch of the occasion,

time, and argument of the Orations very promptly and clearly. They were also examined on syntax, in which they generally appeared to great advantage; a few hesitated a little, but no one failed entirely. The exercise was highly creditable to the class.

Middle Class. — They had read the first two books in Cæsar, and had attended to the geography of Cæsar's campaigns, and to Roman military affairs. The plan of every battle had been sketched upon the blackboard. The class was very large, and only a portion of them could be examined. The summary of the contents of the book, and of the history, was given with fulness and accuracy. In construing and parsing, so far as the examination extended, the class appeared well.

Junior Class. — They had studied the first sixty lessons of McClintock's First Latin Book, and recited in two divisions. The First Division was examined thoroughly, and showed a good knowledge of the book; only two or three failed. As a whole, they gave evidence of very careful training. The Second Division generally answered correctly, but not so readily as is desirable; a few, however, were very prompt. They translated sentences fluently, and most of the class rendered English into Latin very correctly. Several spoke so rapidly as to become confused. This division was composed entirely of girls. A little more self-possession would have enabled them to do themselves more justice.

2. *Greek.*

College Class. — They had read the first three books of the Anabasis of Xenophon, and had attended to the collateral matters connected therewith. They were examined at length on the history of the Anabasis, and their recitations were very full and fluent. In construing and parsing, but few of the class had time to recite. These translated with fluency and correctness, and showed that they had been thoroughly drilled upon the grammatical forms. The class merited decided commendation.

3. *French.*

College Class. — This class had read several plays of Racine and Molière, one play of Voltaire, and one of Corneille. They had also translated into French several stories. They showed a knowledge of the French language which was highly creditable to them and to their instructor. They were very fluent, and their tongues were well disciplined to the French accent. In grammar, and the correct use of idiom, they appeared to great advantage.

Middle Class. — This class had studied fifteen lessons in Pinney's Grammar, and the first five chapters of Louis Quatorze. They translated English into French from the Grammar, for the most part readily and fluently. The translations from Louis Quatorze were generally accurate, and evinced a good understanding of the author. The pronunciation was, in the main, good, though there was some inequality. The class had a good knowledge of the principal events in the life of Voltaire. They had evidently received thorough instruction, and the examiner regretted that the exercise was necessarily a hurried one.

4. *English.*

College Class. — Had read and committed to memory the Odes, and the Elegy in a Country Churchyard, by Gray. The Ode on the Progress of Poetry was read with animation and feeling by all; with power and an adaptation of the voice to the sentiment, by some. The explanations of this obscure Ode, with its wide range of allusions, were given in a manner which proved that the subject had been carefully studied.

Senior Class. — Had read the tragedy of Julius Cæsar, and had given attention to the life and character of the author. The performance was an excellent one. The reading was all good; there was not a poor reader in the class, while several read with great accuracy and spirit, so varying the intonation and manner, and adapting them to the different characters of the play, as to produce a marked effect.

Middle Class. — Had read, committed to memory, and carefully analyzed, The Traveller, and The Deserted Village,

by Goldsmith. They were perfectly familiar with all the allusions contained in these poems, and the reading was correct and tasteful.

Junior Class. — The three divisions of this class had read Scott's Marmion, and were presented for examination on the sixth canto. The reading was generally good, and the questions in relation to the life of the author, the historical allusions, and the meaning of peculiar words and phrases, were answered in a clear and intelligent manner.

II. Miscellaneous Studies.

Trigonometry, Senior Class. — This class had completed Plane, Plane Analytical, and Spherical Trigonometry. Analyses of the portions studied were presented by each member, which were full, correct, and well written. The recitation was an admirable one. Many of the problems were very difficult, and different letters were used from those in the text-book. The examiner confessed himself not sufficiently familiar with the science to follow the pupils through all their demonstrations. He saw enough, however, to convince him, that the class had received thorough instruction, and were in a fair way to become excellent mathematicians.

Geometry, Middle Class. — Both divisions were examined in the first five books of Davies's Legendre. All questions upon the definition of terms were correctly answered. A problem was given to each pupil, and, with two or three exceptions in each division, they were all solved with clearness and accuracy. The figures were neatly drawn, and different letters were used from those in the book.

Algebra, Junior Class. — The Second Division only was examined on the first twenty-nine sections of Sherwin's Algebra. In reciting the rules, there was some hesitation, and there were one or two failures; but the majority did well. The problems were all correctly solved.

Chemistry, Senior Class. — Have studied Metalloids and Acids in Stöckhardt's Chemistry. Each pupil had a subject given to think of, and explain when called upon. The class being large, only a part of it could be examined; the recitations were clear and accurate, with the exception of two

partial failures. The instruction had evidently been of a high order, and the principles of the science were well understood.

History, Junior Class. — The First and Third Divisions were examined on the history of Greece and Rome. As a part of the exercise, abstracts were given of the life and battles of Alexander, the localities being pointed out on a map beautifully drawn by a member of the class. The recitations were both excellent.

Constitution of the United States, Senior Class. — The Constitution had been thoroughly committed to memory by this class, who also, as far as the time permitted, gave a good account of the history of the instrument, and of its interpretation.

Compositions. — A large number were presented, written by members of all the classes. As many were examined as time allowed. There was considerable inequality among them. Of those written by the College Class, many were of a high character, showing a lively imagination, a free and correct use of words, and the pen of a ready writer. Others were carelessly written, and indicated a paucity both of ideas and language; some of the spelling was such as should not be tolerated in any school. Those of the younger classes were generally neatly written, and well composed; they were, as a whole, creditable, although some instances were noticed of misspelling and of bad grammar. The examiner would direct particular attention to spelling, as being a most important and difficult branch of study, and one in which some members of the school are deficient.

Maps and Drawing. — The Junior Class had drawn one hundred and sixteen maps. Five of them were maps of the Empire of Alexander, with the course of his marches, and the remainder were maps of Italy and Greece. The Middle Class had drawn twenty maps of Ancient Gaul, with reference to the study of Cæsar's Commentaries; and seven plans of battles, and other matters pertaining to military operations, upon the blackboard. The College Class had drawn three maps of Italy with reference to the illustration of the last six books of the Æneid of Virgil. There were

also several miscellaneous pieces. The examiner *looked at* all the maps, and examined critically as many as he could. They were all accurate, and several of them were specimens of great merit. The plans of battles, &c., drawn with colored crayons, were excellent productions. Those who had charge of this department deserve credit, as well as those who executed the work.

Music. — The Music was good, and the various pieces were well performed. One song commencing with a solo, and one containing a solo, were sung with excellent taste and effect.

The Annual Exhibition took place at the Athenæum Hall, on Saturday, the 6th of August. The exercises by the graduating class consisted of original Essays and Translations, Declamations, Recitations, and Readings. They were of a high order, and were well received by a large audience. Diplomas were presented to the graduating class by the master of the school, who accompanied the presentation with appropriate remarks. An original song was sung; and the exercises were concluded by eloquent addresses from his Honor the Mayor of the City, Hon. Horace Mann, and Prof. Charles Phillips, of the University of North Carolina. The High School Association, composed of graduates of the school, with their invited guests, held a festive meeting in the afternoon, which passed off very pleasantly, and added much to the interest of the occasion.

Diplomas were awarded to the following pupils, who had completed the Classical Course of four years: —

Fisher Ames, Pelham Warren Ames, John Edward Bubier, Arthur Carroll, George McKean Folsom, William Wells Newell, Henry Augustus Richardson, Livingston Stone, George Luther Whitman, Virginia Moore Chase, Sarah Joynes Chase, Olive Amelia Richardson, Harriet Brigham Stone. Total, 13.

Diplomas were also awarded to the following pupils, who had completed the English Course of three years: —

Stephen Thurston Farwell, William Henry Haley, Charles Hosea Spenser, Frances Ann Bowen, Anna Maria Board-

man, Louisa Dana Bullard, Elizabeth Chamberlin, Catharine Stone Hovey, Sarah Frances Kelley, Mary Emmeline Kittredge, Georgiana Drew Proctor, Harriette Emily Reed, Margaret Jane Scanlan, Maria Carter Warland, Elizabeth Sampson Owen, Mary Snow Thayer, Hannah Stickney, Mary Larkin Bird. Total, 18.

The following table shows the number of applicants for admission at the examination in July; the schools from which they came; and the percentage of correct answers of all who were examined: —

Schools.	Average Age. Yrs.	Mos.	No. of Applicants.	Per cent.
Shepard Grammar,	15	5	4	89.37
Washington "	14	4	16	80.06
Harvard "	14	10	17	77.97
Broadway "	14	9	13	72.73
Webster "	14	10	13	71.88
Putnam "	14	5	6	70.75
Otis "	13	11	6	61.08
Private schools and schools out of the city,			11	58.92

In the last Annual Report, it was stated that a Classed Catalogue of the Library, prepared by Mr. Ezra Abbot, Jr., was completed, and ready for the press. This Catalogue has since been printed at the expense of the city, and is a work of superior scholarship, and elegant typography. Both the school and the public are under lasting obligations to Mr. Abbot for its preparation, and to the City Council for its publication.

Valuable donations have been made to the library during the year from the Hon. John Sargent, Prof. Benjamin Peirce, and others, which deserve special mention and acknowledgment. And it may not be out of place here to state, that the library is open at all times to contributions from its friends. The books are in constant use, and consequently are gradually wearing out; and, unless their places are in some way filled, there is danger, that, in course of time, our new Catalogue may become liable to the charge of exaggeration.

We subjoin the following passages from the able Report of Mr. Smith, the master of the school.

"I may state the case too strongly, but, after some reflection on the subject, I venture the assertion, that we have never had a really vicious scholar from the Grammar Schools. We have had those who were troublesome; but I do not recollect one who was really bad. I could wish that this fact might be made public as a matter of justice to the Grammar, Middle, Primary, and Alphabet Schools. These schools are accomplishing a great moral work in the city, and they ought to have the credit of it. It is on the foundation which they lay that we must build; and we rarely have occasion to complain of their workmanship."

"One circumstance is worthy of notice, which does not appear from the mere inspection of our statistics, namely, the increasing size of the Senior Class. The prospect is, that a larger number will be graduated this year than in any preceding year of our history. There is evidently an increasing tendency on the part of scholars to avail themselves of the advantages of the entire course of study. This fact was noticed in my last Report, and the experience of the past year has fully confirmed the view which was at that time expressed."

"It is a great question, what is the true proportion of time which should be allotted to the study of language and to the study of science. This question, which has been so fully discussed in years past, is still an engrossing theme with some of the most active minds in the cause of education on the continent of Europe. In this case, as in most others where extreme opinions are maintained, the truth will be found not exclusively on either side. If we look at this subject from the *a priori* point of view, we should certainly conclude that the proper culture of the mind must have regard not only to the objects of thought in the external world, but also to the laws of development in the thinking faculty. In other words, education should be both subjective and objective, — it should concern both mind and matter. Language in its various forms presents to us different developments of thought, — the different methods by which the human mind, under different circum-

stances, has viewed, classified, and expressed the various phenomena of nature. As our knowledge of language increases, we learn more of the spiritual and material worlds. If this view be correct, it is quite absurd to reject entirely either course of study. And accordingly we find, that where education has been the most exclusive, there it has been productive of the least satisfactory results. The great public schools of England, for example, have been exclusively devoted to the study of Latin and Greek, and these very schools are now sitting at the feet of the German schools, in which a more liberal scholarship has been cultivated. What names in English philology can compare with Heyne and Hermann and Zumpt and Madvig? The learning of such scholars as Bentley, Porson, and Parr is indeed massive and splendid; but how destitute of that philosophic analysis which characterizes the productions of the German mind! It is a significant fact, that the scholars of Oxford are now to a great extent translators of German philology. Now in the German gymnasia, while the study of the classics is quite prominent, perhaps I should say preëminent, the claims of the sciences, both pure and mixed, are recognized. I would not go so far as to say that their preëminence in philology is due to this circumstance alone. This would probably be assuming quite too much; but the facts above stated show that the exclusive study of Latin and Greek does not conduce to the highest excellence even in these particular languages. Again, we meet with those who tell us that the study of the ancient languages is of no practical advantage. They urge the claims of science. Why, say they, should the generous ardor of youth, which naturally inclines to the contemplation of the great truths of Nature, be chilled by being confined to obsolete roots of languages which are now no longer spoken, — to arrow-headed characters and other kindred cabalistic monstrosities? And yet these same philosophers will become truly eloquent in unfolding to our minds the minutest facts pertaining to some fossil, which they affirm lived at some remote period in the eternity that is past. These fossils, it seems to me, are obsolete; they have performed their mission, and may now be

permitted to rest unmolested in the earth. But, says the naturalist, these fossils make known to us the thoughts of God; they show the order in which animal life has been developed. So do the fossils in language. Is a fossil trilobite a more impressive manifestation of the Creator's power, the exhibition of a higher law, than a sentence from Homer, Demosthenes, Cicero, or Plato? Is the living spirit that still speaks to us in such resistless eloquence in the one, less instructive than the silent and almost shapeless matter of the other? Ought there, then, to be any antagonism here? Ought we to put asunder what God has so manifestly and so beautifully joined together? Such I believe to be the character of the course of study prescribed in our school. The proportions may not be exact; we may find occasion to grant more to science in one direction, and more to language in another. But we have included the great elements of a liberal and generous culture. The boy who goes from our school to business will find that he has sources of happiness and influence springing up in his own bosom from the culture which he has received. He will find himself possessed of a good degree of mental discipline; he will have traced the great features of history, and have become acquainted with the great facts and principles of science. He will be possessed of the means of understanding his own language, analytically and synthetically. The boy who goes to college will go well prepared, not only in classical, but in English training. He will not be so well prepared in Latin and Greek as to find nothing to do when he gets to college, nor so poorly prepared in English science as to conceive an utter disgust for the whole subject, and at the close of his collegiate course be unable to state the difference between oxygen and carbon, or between an ellipse and a circle. Such, I may be allowed to say, has already been the case. No scholar has made a fair trial of our course, and dishonored it."

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Shepard Grammar School. — Mr. Ladd is an original and inventive teacher, who accomplishes such results by his

peculiar mode of teaching, that the Committee feel little disposition to attempt to criticize them. We are by no means sure that his methods would succeed in any other hands than his own, or that his school could be safely proposed as a model to others; but we may express surprise and gratification when effects are produced, such as have been repeatedly witnessed in this school. The attendance for eight or nine successive weeks, in the depth of a severe winter, was over ninety-eight per cent.; and at four successive semiannual examinations, every scholar has been present. The reading of many even of the younger pupils approaches very nearly in excellence to that of professed public elocutionists, and the success with which arithmetic and geography are taught appears almost equally remarkable. At the recent semiannual examination, several of the maps exhibited were drawn just before, from memory alone, upon the blackboard, and their accuracy and neatness excited general commendation. This exercise may be safely recommended for imitation, as it furnishes a very satisfactory test, not merely of the pupil's skill in drawing, but of the manner in which their geographical lessons have been understood and are remembered. The examination of the first class in arithmetic proved the ability of the pupils to perform the work with little or no reference to the rules, but by analyzing the process and explaining it step by step. Two members of this class have been employed in teaching arithmetic to a younger class, and they showed the good results of such exercise both upon learners and teachers. This is the only Grammar School in the city which is taught by the principal alone, without the help of an assistant, — a considerable disadvantage under ordinary circumstances, as the teacher's attention is necessarily divided among several classes, instead of being concentrated upon one or two. But by converting scholars into teachers, this apparent evil has been made to produce very happy results.

The *Washington Grammar School*, under the able management of Mr. Mansfield and his faithful and efficient assistants, Miss Wiggin and Miss Haskell, has fully maintained its high character. The Committee have nothing to

recommend in relation to it, for they do not see where any improvement is possible. It has always been distinguished for great uniformity in the appearance of its several classes, and in the manner in which the several branches of knowledge are taught. When everything is done equally well, it is difficult to select single points for commendation. At the late examination, the exercise of the first class in spelling and defining was pronounced an admirable one, the pupils showing much life and spirit, and there being but one failure in spelling, and that a partial one. The third class also performed well in this branch, all the words being correctly spelt and most of them fully and accurately defined. In arithmetic, the first class solved their problems accurately, with but one exception, and explained the work with facility and correctness. The time allowed was too short to examine the second class satisfactorily in this department, but the questions were promptly and accurately answered, with only two or three exceptions out of a large number. The reading in this school is usually very tasteful and effective, evincing a higher style of artistic execution than is customary in an institution of this grade. At this time, a selected piece was read by two of the girls in a faultless manner, and with fine effect. The recitation of the first class in history was good in every respect, being fluent, accurate, and intelligent. In grammar, also, they did themselves much credit, analyzing sentences rapidly, and showing a good knowledge of the principles of the science. Forty-four exercises in composition were presented, from members of the first, second, and third classes. They were on various subjects, and most of them were well written, the ideas being clearly and correctly expressed. Forty-one maps were exhibited, all of which had a very neat appearance, and several of them were mentioned as deserving special commendation. One hundred and twenty writing-books were offered, and were examined with peculiar care, as showing the results of Dunton and Scribner's new mode of instruction in this department. The general improvement in penmanship since the examination a year ago was reported to be much greater than could have been anticipated. The music was excel-

lent, all the pieces being sung with taste and correctness. The chant, "Calm on the listening ear of night," composed by Mr. Lincoln, is a very pleasing piece, and was finely performed.

The *Harvard Grammar School* has sustained its high reputation for thorough and systematic drilling, and a clear understanding of the subjects taught. The two assistants are indefatigable in their exertions, and, with the experienced principal, they produce excellent scholars. The examination took place, as usual, on a very stormy day; but the weather did not thin the ranks of the pupils, or prevent the attendance of many friends of the school. The reading did not appear to the Committee quite so good as on former occasions; in the fourth class, though the girls did well, the boys did not read with that smoothness and ease which are essential to good elocution; and in the first class, a lack of energy, a feeble expression of emphasis, and an imperfect command of voice, prevented the general effect from being very pleasing. Continuous effort is needed to preserve the high reputation which the school has acquired in this department. In arithmetic the examination was very satisfactory as far as it went; but as the time was short and the classes were very large, the examiner could not form an opinion fit to be expressed with much confidence. In the first class, though the questions were answered promptly and with general correctness, the pupils seemed to be more familiar with the arithmetical processes than with the modes of explaining them. This class made a good recitation in history, being prompt, accurate, and not confined to the phraseology of the book. They also did well in grammar, though two or three hesitated and one failed. In spelling and defining, the examiner reports that there was some inequality in the class, which appeared especially in the composition of sentences; but, on the whole, the exercise was a good one, and showed the effects of thorough and long-continued training. The writing-books had been neatly kept, and showed some very fine specimens of penmanship, though the boys generally had not done so well as the girls, and the improvement was not so marked as it appeared to

be a year ago. This, however, is not the fault of the teachers or the pupils, but must be ascribed to the new system of penmanship, with which neither of the parties easily become familiar. As usual in this school, the drawing-books and maps merited much praise, as they showed the effects of care, labor, and tasteful instruction. The order of the school was good, and the general result of the examination was pleasing.

The *Webster Grammar School* has been steadily improving, and gave evidence of this fact at the recent examination, though it has not yet reached the point which the Committee deem both desirable and possible. A concurrence of casualties, as it must be termed, keeps the first class much smaller than would be expected from the large number of pupils belonging to the school. This time, it was composed solely of girls, and there were not many of them; at former examinations, it has numbered not more than eight or nine. When there are but six classes in a school containing over 120 pupils, it is obvious that the first class ought to contain about twenty; for though some drop off before completing the course, enough usually merit promotion from the lower classes to make up the deficiency. It is seldom that all the members of a large class can be profitably carried forward abreast of each other, through the whole number of terms requisite for finishing the course; some may be allowed to anticipate the ordinary period for promotion, others may be required to retrace their steps. The reading in the Webster School, both of the first and fourth classes, was generally good, and the answers to the questions indicated a good understanding of the subjects of the pieces; repetition of words by some of the boys was the only fault noticed. In spelling and defining, the first class, with the exception of one girl, did remarkably well; and the corresponding exercise of the third class was an admirable one in all respects, as there was no failure in spelling, and the definitions were promptly given, intelligible, and accurate. In arithmetic, the result of the examination was not so satisfactory, as only half of the first class did well; the second class gave the rules with some fluency, but could not explain them, and did not per-

form the problems that were given to them upon the black-board; though they were selected from the text-book. The first class did well in history, but some of them failed in grammar, both in analysis and parsing. The writing-books could be but hurriedly examined, owing to the absence of the gentleman upon whom this duty should have devolved; but enough was seen to warrant the award of high praise in this department; all had been neatly kept, and showed rapid progress, while some contained exquisite specimens of penmanship.

The past year has been a prosperous one for the *Broadway Grammar School*, and it made a creditable appearance at the examination. The principal labors faithfully, and his very efficient assistant seems to have the faculty of good government and thorough as well as accurate instruction as a family gift. The first and second classes appeared well in arithmetic, giving rules and explanations with fluency, and solving problems with ease and quickness. The reading of the first class was in good taste, the only prominent fault being monotony; a greater variety of intonation and of force of utterance, adapted to the changes of sentiment in what is read, would cause the exercise to be more effective. The fourth class read correctly, but a few of the pupils had a hurried manner, and others showed some hesitation. The exercises in spelling and defining were highly satisfactory, the first class performing remarkably well, and the third evincing a good knowledge of the narrower field which they had traversed. In history and in grammar, the scholars also merited commendation. In maps and writing-books, this school generally appears to much advantage. About thirty maps were presented for examination, all of which were neatly done, while a few received high praise. In penmanship, the instruction seems to have done all that can reasonably be required; the improvement that appeared from contrasting the first with the last page in the writing-book was often very marked. The music was thought to be very good, evincing much progress since the last examination.

The teachers of the *Otis Grammar School* have devoted themselves unremittingly to the duties of their calling, and

have labored hard to train up their pupils in orderly and industrious habits, and to imbue them with sound learning. Yet the standing of the school is not all that could be desired, and its appearance at the recent examination rather disappointed the hopes of its friends. The branches in which the pupils appeared less creditably were reading and arithmetic. The first class read from Beattie's Minstrel, and betrayed too much haste both by their rapid utterance and by miscalling some of the words. The reading of the fourth class was pronounced very fair, though there was some repetition of the words, which had an unpleasant effect. The exercises of the second class in arithmetic were not satisfactory; the questions upon the rules and principles were imperfectly answered, and many of the scholars could not perform the work assigned them on the blackboard, though the problems were selected from the book which they had studied. The first class did much better in this branch, though there was considerable inequality among them. Two or three of the girls seemed to understand the subject, and most of the sums which were given to be performed on the blackboard were correctly worked out. But the pupils should be trained to explain the rules and processes with more fluency and clearness, and not to regard mechanical ciphering as a sufficient test of knowledge, though it does bring out the required answer. Some of the writing-books were also criticized, as betraying careless or uncleanly treatment, and a lack of uniformity in penmanship. But a few fine specimens of proficiency in the art were exhibited, while others manifested progress, though the writers have not yet attained excellence. In other respects, the Committee are happy to say that the classes appeared to good advantage. The maps and compositions were not numerous, but were neatly done, and generally correct. The order was unexceptionable, the attendance has been good, and the music, as usual in this school, was excellent.

The *Putnam Grammar School* has labored under great disadvantages during the last term, owing to the continued ill-health of its excellent instructor, Mr. Lassell, who was compelled to be absent one whole month, and to perform

but a portion of his duties the remainder of the time. It is not on account of the school alone that the Committee deeply regret this circumstance. Mr. Lassell's name is indissolubly connected with the great improvement that has taken place in our Cambridge school system during the last eleven years. Devoting all his energies to his profession, laboring with patient assiduity in the ordinary duties of the recitation-room, watchful to learn and adopt every new expedient which promised to make the plan of instruction more thorough and effective, and eminently happy in his manner of enforcing discipline and imparting knowledge, he has steadily maintained the reputation of his school among the very first of its class, and earned the general commendation of parents and the lasting gratitude of his pupils. The only complaint we have to make of him is, that he did not heed soon enough the stern monitions of disease, and the earnest advice of his physicians, to suspend his labors awhile for the sake of recruiting a feeble constitution. Compelled to be absent a portion of the term, the school still showed, at the recent examination, that his mind and his eye had been ever watchful over it, and the skill and assiduity of his assistants allowed no defect to be apparent. The reading of the fourth class was particularly good, the voices being happily modulated to the sentiment, and the articulation being very distinct. The first and second classes showed the effects of thorough drilling in arithmetic, the answers being prompt and usually correct, and the explanations of the sums performed on the blackboard being given with much readiness. The first class also passed an excellent examination in history and in grammar. Eight specimens of drawing in perspective, a voluntary exercise, were exhibited, and a few lessons were recited from a manual upon the subject, which evinced a good acquaintance with the elements of this interesting art. In the 107 writing-books that were presented, only two scratches and two blots were found, and the penmanship was beautifully uniform and correct. The music was excellent, and the general effect of the examination, which was witnessed by a crowd of spectators, was highly satisfactory.

An attempt was made to ascertain the average age of the pupils in the Grammar Schools, and the result showed an unexpected uniformity in this respect. Taking the Shepard, Washington, Harvard, Webster, and Otis Schools, the highest average was 12.3 years, and the lowest was 12.04.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

The *Shepard Middle School* continues under the charge of Miss Downes, who has achieved a high reputation as a faithful and efficient teacher, and her pupils appeared finely at the examination. Map-drawing is practised as a daily exercise at this school, the main object being to imprint geographical outlines and the relative position of places firmly on the memory, instead of giving much time to the preparation of a few elaborate drawings. Though the outlines drawn in this manner, chiefly from memory, may be rudely done, their utility as a geographical exercise is obvious, and the plan may therefore be recommended for imitation in our other schools. The reading of Miss Downes's classes was noticed as particularly good, and definitions were given with remarkable fluency and correctness for so young scholars. The writing-books were in a creditable condition, and showed decided improvement on the part of each scholar.

The *Washington Middle School* has risen slowly, but has at last acquired a very respectable rank. Miss Ireson is fortunate enough to have the services of a very able assistant, Miss Bates, a recent graduate of our High School, who has given new life and zeal to the younger classes, and a spirit of ambition and industry seems to pervade the school. The classes generally appeared well at the examination, though the improvement in writing and drawing was not so marked as in some other schools. The latter art is a mere accomplishment, which is permitted, but not enjoined, in our system ; the former is all-important, both for its own sake, and as an indispensable prerequisite for progress in all other branches of education. The introduction of the new system of penmanship is an indication of the wish of the Committee that the art should be taught systematically and with

great care from the beginning, — that is, in the Middle Schools, where the pupils' acquaintance with it begins. One who has formed a habit of writing ill cannot afterwards acquire a good hand so easily as one who has not written at all.

The Middle Schools in the Second Ward may be passed over very briefly, with the general statement that they are in a flourishing condition, and sustained themselves admirably in the examination at the close of the term. The *Dana Hill Middle* is a model of order, neatness, and systematic instruction, and its uniform excellence offers no salient point of remark. The specimens of drawing, however, merit particular notice, as neatly and tastefully done, and evincing greater progress in this pleasing art than could be expected from a school of this grade. The exercises in arithmetic, geography, reading, and spelling were marked either as very good, excellent, or perfect; if there is little discrimination in these epithets, the fault must be attributed to the instructor and her pupils.

The *Mason Middle School* also merits high praise for effecting much with rather unpromising materials; as many of the children have but few advantages at home, and also come a long way to school. The exercises in arithmetic and writing were especially commended, the effects of thorough drilling being very apparent in the former, some of the pupils in it having been trained to remarkable feats of memory. The spelling and definitions, also, were excellent. The recitation in geography was somewhat mechanical, but the lessons had been thoroughly committed to memory.

In the *Webster Middle School*, kept by Miss Clapp and Miss Hale, reading was the exercise that appeared to least advantage; the enunciation was rather imperfect throughout, and the two upper classes read poetry in a sing-song manner that was unpleasant. But the spelling was good, and the arithmetic, particularly of the first class, was excellent. The writing-books also received high praise, as showing much care and improvement.

The *Harvard Middle School* deserved consideration, as its first class never was, properly speaking, a second class,

the pressure of the population upon the school having made it necessary, six months ago, to send up the whole of the first, and nearly all the second class, into the Grammar School. On this account, some of the exercises of the first class did not appear as well as usual. But the reading was good, the school appeared in good order, and the music was pleasing. The attendance, though there has been but little illness among the scholars, has not been regular.

The Middle Schools in East Cambridge have labored under peculiar and great disadvantages during the last six months, though they are now in a condition in which rapid improvement may be expected. The *Otis Middle School*, under the management of Miss Martha A. Smith, had become noted as a model institution. But its teacher was promoted to the situation of an assistant teacher in a Grammar School, and in the course of the next six months it passed successively into the hands of three other instructors, one of whom failed as a disciplinarian, another was obliged to leave on account of ill health, and the third assumed the reins only after the school had been necessarily suspended for three weeks, during which interval the pupils lost what little they had acquired during the former fluctuating administration. The present teacher, Miss Lydia C. Tucker, though she had been in the school but a few weeks before the end of the year, had already reduced it to order, and its appearance at examination was better than could have been reasonably expected. The Committee confidently hope that, under her firm government and skilful tuition, the school will regain its former high character in the course of the present year.

The *Thorndike Middle School* has not been quite so unfortunate as the Otis, inasmuch as it has had only three, instead of four, different teachers in about six months. Miss Upham resigned at the solicitation of her friends, but to the great regret of the Committee, in order to try her fortune as a teacher at the West. She had taught the school for one year with admirable success. Her successor, after a trial of about four months, found she was not competent for the task she had assumed, and the school then came into

the hands of its present teacher, Miss S. Russell, who has the entire confidence of the Committee. At the examination, fewer deficiencies were perceived than we had looked for, and bright anticipations were formed of happy times to come. The order of the school was unexceptionable, and though the writing-books had evidently been subjected to bad treatment, the last few pages in them showed tokens of care and improvement. In reading and spelling, the appearance of the classes was creditable; but in arithmetic and geography, much still remains to be done.

The *Putnam Middle School* fortunately has not changed its teacher, but it has changed its place, its name, and the greater part of its pupils, thus undergoing quite as much transformation as is desirable in the course of one term. It was formerly called the North Middle School, and had a peculiar character, arising from the fact that about all the pupils were of foreign parentage. When transferred to the new and handsome room that had been prepared for it in the Putnam School building, it was judged advisable to alter its appellation, and the genius of the place at once supplied it with a new class of pupils. While the amalgamating process was going on, the new elements being fused together with the old ones, the progress of the school was necessarily retarded. But the teacher is diligent and faithful, and the classes appeared tolerably well at the examination, though they manifested no point of excellence. This school, as well as the two others of the same grade in the Third Ward, must look to the future to establish its reputation.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

There are twelve Primary Schools, viz. The City, Winthrop, Washington, Dana, Amory, Harvard, Webster, Broadway, Bridge, Eastern, Putnam, and Otis.

The *City Primary* has been taught the last six months by Miss E. W. Hancock, Miss Chenery having resigned. It is kept in, and designed only for the children of, the Almshouse, and embraces those of all ages, and is doing a good work for them.

The *Winthrop Primary* is small, having an average attendance of 36 only. Many of the children live at a great distance, and a school should be established for their benefit near the Race-course. It appeared well at both the summer and winter examinations.

The *Washington Primary* has, under its present teacher, always been a good school, and still maintains a high character, though in the younger classes it hardly appeared as well as on former examinations. The teacher, in her report, makes one or two suggestions which are worthy of consideration. In reference to the introduction of sewing in our lower schools, she says: "Would it not be very beneficial to those poor girls who have parents incapable of instructing them in this useful branch?" Of music she says: "Music has done much to improve the moral character of our schools. It softens the hard features, and seems to unite the children in love to each other." The attendance has been greatly affected the last term by sickness and severe weather.

The *Dana Primary* was favorably noticed in the last report, as having taken its place among the orderly and respectable schools. The reports are quite favorable at both summer and winter examinations.

The *Amory Primary.* There have been some complaints that the order was not always such as is desirable, but the examination of the school has always shown that the pupils were well taught. The teacher evidently secures the affection and good-will of the children.

The *Harvard Primary.* The teacher fully sustains her reputation in this school; while governing with energy, she yet rules by the law of love. The winter examination was highly creditable, and in spelling there was not a failure in the whole school. Would that the Committee could find another like it!

The *Webster Primary.* This is the old Franklin Primary removed to the new Webster School-house, and is still taught by Miss Davis. As the school had become so large as to require an assistant, her sister was appointed. It did not appear so well as usual at the last examination; but the

school has been frequently interrupted in consequence of the furnace being insufficient to warm the room. The Committee look for an improvement before the next examination.

The *Broadway Primary.* Miss Gregory having been transferred to another school, Miss Bancroft was placed in charge of this school. Since her appointment, Miss Miles, who had long been an assistant, has died, having for a long time previous been in feeble health. After her, Miss Bangs was appointed, but she has been compelled to leave on account of ill-health. The school has been very large, at one time having 130 pupils, with seats for only 104. With all these drawbacks, the school appeared well at the last examination. The Committee have entire confidence that the teacher, aided by an assistant since appointed, will make the school what it should be.

The *Bridge Primary* is composed of Primary and Alphabet scholars, so that there is hard work for the teacher. The school appeared quite well at the last examination.

The *Eastern Primary* is a model school. All the exercises at the winter examination were of a high order, and the reading especially was worthy of all commendation.

The *Putnam Primary.* The same may be said of this as of the Eastern. They are essentially alike in character, and if reading were as thoroughly taught in all our schools as in these two, there would be little to desire.

The *Otis Primary.* The reports of this school are quite satisfactory. The teacher in her report says: "I have invariably sent after every absent pupil, when weather and distance would permit," — a plan worthy of adoption by all teachers.

ALPHABET SCHOOLS.

The Alphabet Schools are nine in number, as at the last Report, viz. Winthrop, Washington, Webster, Mason, Boardman, Thorndike, Putnam, Otis, and North.

The *Winthrop Alphabet.* There is no better evidence of the urgent need of another school in the northerly part of Ward One than the fact that this school, during the summer months, had 92 pupils, and was reduced during the

winter to 38; many of the children living at such a distance that, at their age, it is almost impossible for them to attend. The report of the winter examination was quite favorable.

The *Washington Alphabet* is a large school, and the reports of the examinations, both summer and winter, are highly flattering. All the exercises are commended, but the reading, especially at the summer examination, was highly approved.

The *Webster Alphabet* was formerly the Franklin School; but since leaving that street, and entering the Webster School-house, it has been called the Webster School. Having become so large as to require an assistant, Miss Sparrow has been appointed, and the school is making its usual good progress, under Miss Tarbell's and her united labors.

The *Mason Alphabet.* The average number of scholars for the winter term was 129, — a large school; yet it has at all times appeared well. The larger number of children are from poor families, and in addition to her labor in teaching, the principal of the school has made commendable efforts to clothe the children, and otherwise to make them comfortable.

The *Boardman Alphabet*, like other schools of similar grade in this ward, has been, and is, a large school, the average attendance during the last term having been 64. It appeared better at the last, than at any former examination.

The *Thorndike Alphabet* is reported during the year as doing well, but the minutes of the last examination are not found on file. In consequence of sickness, its numbers have been less than at any former time.

The *Putnam Alphabet*, in common with the other schools in this ward, has suffered in consequence of sickness among the scholars. The reports of the Committee of Ward III. and of the examinations of this school are quite favorable.

The *Otis Alphabet.* The reports are hardly so favorable respecting this school as they are of the other Alphabet Schools. The numbers are large, and the order was not so good as it should be. But the winter examination was fair, and the spelling was highly commended.

Of the *North Alphabet* the teacher says: "The number of scholars registered during the year has been 150, *all* of for-

eign parentage, between the ages of five and fourteen." The teacher was unable, on account of sickness, to be present at the examination, yet the report is quite favorable. The labor must be great, but the teacher is evidently fully competent to the task imposed.

The Committee regret to find that several of the teachers desire to be relieved from the task of writing semiannual reports. We cannot assent to such requests. Information is often given, and hints are thrown out in these reports, which are useful to the Committee. They serve to establish that intimate acquaintance and full understanding between teachers and the Committee, which are so desirable to insure a hearty coöperation. We trust the teachers, who must feel so deep an interest in the success of their several schools, will at all times be as willing to aid the Committee, as to receive *their* support and assistance, under all the manifold trials of their calling.

The tables of statistics appended to this report need to be explained, or they will lead to false conclusions. A rule has been in force during the past year, that the name of any scholar who is absent from school, continuously, for a week or longer, shall be struck out of the list, and the scholar shall not be re-admitted except by a permit from the Committee. This rule was adopted in order to increase the regularity of attendance, and it has worked well for that end. But it evidently lessens the *apparent* average number of pupils in the schools; and it has done so to a very large extent the last year; for, owing to the recent prevalence of measles and varioloid, several schools have lost for a few weeks about one third of their number. The average number belonging then, *according to the tables*, is but 2,708, while the *real* average, according to the best estimate which we can form, exceeds 3,000; and the whole number of different scholars taught during the year probably amounts to 3,300.

ORDER OF DAILY EXERCISES IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

SUMMER TERM.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.

	Mr. Smith.	Mr. Horr.	Miss Manning.	Miss Hastings.	Miss Peirce.
From 8-15 to 9-10	Virgil (Col.).	Latin Lessons (Jun.).	Moral Philosophy (Sen.).	I. Geometry (Mid.).	II. Geometry (Mid.).
" 9-10 " 10	Cicero (Sen.).	I. Nat. Philosophy (Mid.).	I. French (Jun.).	Eng. Composition.	III. History (Jun.).
" 10 " 10-50	Greek Reader (Col.).	II. Nat. Philosophy (Mid.).	French (Mid.).	III. Algebra (Jun.).	II. Algebra (Jun.).
" 10-50 " 11-20		Recess.			
" 11-20 " 12-10	I. Cæsar (Mid.).	Greek Lessons (Sen.).	French (Sen.).	I. Algebra (Jun.).	II. History (Jun.).
" 12-10 " 1	Astronomy (Sen.).	II. Cæsar (Mid.).	French (Col.).	II. French (Jun.).	I. History (Jun.).

MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

From 8-15 to 9-10	Milton and Thomson (Mid.).	Lat. and Gr. Comp. (Col.).	Geometry (Sen.).	Eng. Composition.	I. Longfellow (Jun.).
" 9-10 " 10	Hayne and Webster (Sen.).	II. Longfellow (Jun.).	III. Longfellow (Jun.).	I. Algebra (Mid.).	English Composition.
" 10 " 10-50	Intellectual Philosophy (Sen.).	Geometry (Col.).	French Composition.	II. Algebra (Mid.).	English Composition.
" 10-50 " 11-20		Recess.			
" 11-20 " 12		Music and Declamation.			

WINTER TERM.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.

From 8-15 to 9-15	Virgil (Col.).	I. Latin Lessons (Jun.).	French (Sen.).	I. Geometry (Mid.).	II. Geometry (Mid.).
" 9-15 " 10-15	Cæsar (Mid.).	Chemistry (Sen.).	French (Col.).	II. Algebra (Jun.).	III. History (Jun.).
" 10-15 " 11-15	Cicero (Sen.).	II. Latin Lessons (Jun.).	French (Mid.).	III. Algebra (Jun.).	I. History (Jun.).
" 11-15 " 11-40		Recess.			
" 11-40 " 1	Xenophon (Col.).	Trigonometry (Sen.).	III. Lat. Lessons (Jun.).	I. Algebra (Jun.).	II. History (Jun.).

MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

From 8-15 to 9-15	Greek Composition (Col.).	I. Scott (Jun.).	Algebra (Sen.).	I. Arith. (Mid.).	II. Arithmetic (Mid.).
" 9-15 " 10-15	Shakespeare (Sen.).	Latin Composition (Col.).	I. English Grammar.	II. Scott.	III. Scott.
" 10-15 " 11-15	Goldsmith (Mid.).	Book-keeping (Sen.).	French Conversation.	II. Eng. Grammar.	III. Eng. Grammar.
" 11-15 " 11-40		Recess.			
" 11-40 " 1	Gray (Col.).	Music and Declamation.			

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Divisions of the Year.			TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.			MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS.	
			LATIN.	MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	HISTORY AND FRENCH.	ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.	
FIRST YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 30 Lessons.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History: Greece.	Latham's English Grammar; Scott's Poetical Works.	Map-drawing and Physical Geog. of South Europe.
		2d Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 30 Lessons.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History: Rome.	Latham's English Grammar; Scott's Poetical Works.	Map-drawing and Physical Geog. of South Europe.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 30 Lessons.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History: England.	Latham's English Grammar; Longfellow's Evangeline.	Phys. and Polit. Geography of England; Map-drawing.
		4th Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 12 Lessons and Exercises.	Algebra, completed.	History: France.	Latham's English Grammar; Campbell's Pleas. of Hope.	Map-drawing; Physical and Political Geog. of France.
SECOND YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	1st Latin Book, completed. In Grammar, §§ 41.	Geometry, 3 Books.	French: Pinney's Grammar, 20 Lessons.	Latham's English Grammar; Goldsmith's Poetry.	Arithmetic; Drawing.
		2d Q'r.	Cæsar, 2 Books; in Grammar from § 41 to § 104.	Geometry, 2 Books.	French: Pinney's Grammar, 20 Lessons.	Latham's English Grammar; Goldsmith's Poetry.	Arithmetic; Drawing.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Cæsar, 2 Books; in Grammar from § 104 to § 140.	Geometry, 2 Books.	Pinney's Gram., 15 Lessons; Fivas's Reader, 54 pages.	Latham's English Grammar; Milton's Poetry.	Algebra; Drawing.
		4th Q'r.	Cæsar, 3 Books; in Grammar from § 140 to § 200.	Geometry, 2 Books.	Pinney's Gram., 15 Lessons; Fivas's Reader, completed.	Latham's English Grammar; Milton's Poetry.	Algebra; Drawing.
THIRD YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Cicero, 4 Orat. in Catilinam; in Gram. from § 200 to § 258.	Plane Trigonometry.	Pinney's Gram., 15 Lessons; Siècle de Louis XIV., 50 pages.	Latham's English Grammar; Everett's Orations.	Book-keeping and Algebra.
		2d Q'r.	Cicero, 2 Orat. (Pro Lege Manilia and Pro M. Marcello); in Gram. from § 258 to § 282.	Spherical Trigonometry.	Pinney's Grammar, 15 Lessons; Siècle de Louis XIV., 75 pages.	Latham's English Grammar; Webster and Hayne.	Constitution of the United States; Algebra; Political History of United States.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Cicero, 2 Orat. (Pro Ligario et Deiotaro); in Grammar from § 282 to § 302.	Natural Philosophy: Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.	Pinney's Grammar, completed; Siècle de Louis XIV., 100 pages.	Moral Philosophy: Theoretical Ethics.	Constitution of the United States; Algebra; Political History of United States.
		4th Q'r.	Cicero, 2 Orat. (Pro Archia et Milone); in Grammar from § 302 to § 329.	Natural Philosophy: Acoustics and Optics.	Collot's Dramatic Reader, 175 pages.	Moral Philosophy: Theoretical Ethics.	Intellectual Philosophy; Geometry.
FOURTH YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Virgil, 2 books of Æneid; in Grammar from § 200 to § 258.	Natural Philosophy: Light, Heat, and Electricity.	Collot's Dramatic Reader, 200 pages.	Moral Philosophy: Practical Ethics.	Intellectual Philosophy; Geometry.
		2d Q'r.	Virgil, 3 Books of Æneid; in Grammar from § 258 to § 282.	Chemistry: Metalloids.	Collot's Dramatic Reader, completed.	Moral Philosophy: Practical Ethics.	Campbell's Rhetoric.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Virgil, 3 Books of Æneid; in Grammar from § 282 to § 302.	Chemistry: Acids.	Racine's La Thebaide.	Physiology,—Vegetable.	Campbell's Rhetoric.
		4th Q'r.	Virgil, 2 Books of Æneid; in Grammar from § 302 to § 329.	Astronomy.	Racine's Les Plaideurs.	Physiology,—Animal.	Campbell's Rhetoric.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Divisions of the Year.			TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.			MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS.	
			LATIN.	MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.	HISTORY AND FRENCH OR GREEK.	ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SCIENCE; LATIN AND GREEK COMPOSITION.	
FIRST YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 30 Lessons.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History: Greece.	Latham's English Grammar; Scott's Poetical Works.	Map-drawing and Physical Geog. of South Europe.
		2d Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 30 Lessons.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History: Rome.	Latham's English Grammar; Scott's Poetical Works.	Map-drawing and Physical Geog. of South Europe.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 30 Lessons.	Algebra, 15 Sections.	History: England.	Latham's English Grammar; Longfellow's Evangeline.	Phys. and Polit. Geography of England; Map-drawing.
		4th Q'r.	1st Latin Book, 12 Lessons and Exercises.	Algebra, completed.	History: France.	Latham's English Grammar; Campbell's Pleas. of Hope.	Map-drawing; Physical and Political Geog. of France.
SECOND YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	1st Latin Book, completed; in Grammar, §§ 41.	Geometry, 3 Books.	French: Pinney's Grammar, 20 Lessons.	Latham's English Grammar; Goldsmith's Poetry.	Arithmetic; Drawing.
		2d Q'r.	Cæsar, 2 Books; in Grammar from § 41 to § 104.	Geometry, 2 Books.	French: Pinney's Grammar, 20 Lessons.	Latham's English Grammar; Goldsmith's Poetry.	Arithmetic; Drawing.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Cæsar, 2 Books; in Grammar from § 104 to § 140.	Geometry, 2 Books.	Pinney's Gram., 15 Lessons; Fivas's Reader, 54 pages.	Latham's English Grammar; Milton's Poetry.	Algebra; Drawing.
		4th Q'r.	Cæsar, 3 Books; in Grammar from § 140 to § 200.	Geometry, 2 Books.	Pinney's Gram., 15 Lessons; Fivas's Reader, completed.	Latham's English Grammar; Milton's Poetry.	Algebra; Drawing.
THIRD YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Cicero, 4 Orat. in Catilinam; in Gram. from § 200 to § 258.	Plane Trigonometry.	Pinney's Gram., 15 Lessons; Siècle de Louis XIV.	Latham's English Grammar; Everett's Orations.	Book-keeping and Algebra.
		2d Q'r.	Cicero, 2 Orat. (Pro Lege Manilia and Pro M. Marcello); in Gram. from § 258 to § 282.	Spherical Trigonometry.	Pinney's Gram., 15 Lessons; Siècle de Louis XIV.	Latham's English Grammar; Webster and Hayne.	Constitution of the United States; Algebra; Political History of United States.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Cicero, 2 Orat. (Pro Ligario et Deiotaro); in Grammar from § 282 to § 302.	Natural Philosophy: Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.	Pinney's Gram., completed; 1st Greek Book, 36 Lessons.	Latin Composition.	Constitution of the United States; Algebra; Political History of United States.
		4th Q'r.	Cicero, 2 Orat. (Pro Archia et Milone); in Grammar from § 302 to § 329.	Natural Philosophy: Acoustics and Optics.	1st Greek Book, 36 Lessons.	Latin Composition.	Geometry.
FOURTH YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Virgil, 2 Books of Æneid; in Gram. from § 200 to § 258.	Natural Philosophy: Light, Heat, and Electricity.	1st Greek Book, 36 Lessons.	Latin Composition.	Geometry.
		2d Q'r.	Virgil, 3 Books of Æneid; in Gram. from § 258 to § 282.	Chemistry: Metalloids.	Greek Reader, — Fables.	Latin Composition.	Campbell's Rhetoric.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Virgil, 3 Books of Æneid; in Gram. from § 282 to § 302.	Chemistry: Acids.	Greek Reader, — Dialogues.	Latin Composition.	Campbell's Rhetoric.
		4th Q'r.	Virgil, 2 Books of Æneid; in Gram. from § 302 to § 329.		Greek Reader, — Dialogues.	Latin Composition.	Campbell's Rhetoric.
FIFTH YEAR.	1st Term.	1st Q'r.	Virgil, 2 Books of Æneid, with the Eclogues.	Baird's Classical Manual; Geography.	Greek Reader, — Cyropædia and Anabasis.	Greek Composition; Gray's Poetry.	Latin Composition.
		2d Q'r.	Virgil, 1st, 2d, and 4th Georgics.	Baird's Classical Manual; Geography.	Greek Reader, — Hellenica and Thucydides.	Greek Composition; Gray's Poetry.	Latin Composition.
	2d Term.	3d Q'r.	Ovid's Metamorphoses, with a Review of Cicero.	Baird's Classical Manual; Mythology and Antiquities.	Greek Reader, — Lycias and Herodotus.	Greek Composition; Pope's Poetry.	Latin Composition.
		4th Q'r.	Ovid's Metamorphoses, with a Review of Virgil.	Baird's Classical Manual; Mythology and Antiquities.	Greek Reader, — Poetical Extracts.	Greek Composition; Pope's Poetry.	Latin Composition.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE SCHOOLS IN CAMBRIDGE, AT THE END OF THE WINTER TERM, MARCH, 1854.

Name of School.	Location.	Teachers.	Salary.	Average Number, Summer Term.	Average Number, Winter Term.	Average Number for the Year.	Average Attendance, Summer Term.	Average Attendance, Winter Term.	Average Attendance for the Year.	Per cent. Attendance, Summer Term.	Per cent. Attendance, Winter Term.	Per cent. Attendance for the Year.	Not absent nor Tardy for the Year.
High School,	Amory Street,	Mr. Elbridge Smith,	$1,500	160	193	176	151	186	168	94	96	95	26
		Mr. John E. Horr,	1,000										
		Miss N. W. Manning,	400										
		" F. L. E. Hastings,	350										
Ward I.		" Mary F. Peirce,	350										
Washington Grammar,	Brattle Street,	Mr. Daniel Mansfield,	1,000	126	126	126	113	120	116	95	97	96	3
		Miss S. E. Wiggin,	300										
		" Ruth C. Haskell,	300										
" Middle,	" "	" A. M. Ireson,	300	101	82	91	93	75	84	93	92	92	1
		" R. S. Bates,	200										
" Primary,	" "	" Mary S. Gould,	275	101	93	97	86	84	85	89	90	89	0
		" C. A. Harris,	150										
" Alphabet,	" "	" Eliza Gould,	275	96	104	100	80	87	83	87	93	90	1
		" C. E. Metcalf,	150										
Shepard Grammar,	North Avenue,	Mr. William H. Ladd,	1,000	42	50	46	40	49	44	96	98	97	3
" Middle,	" "	Miss C. E. Downes,	300	57	53	55	52	50	51	90	95	93	2
Winthrop Primary,	" "	" Augusta Allen,	275	34	38	36	31	35	33	91	92	91	1
" Alphabet,	" "	" Anna E. Boynton,	275	69	60	65	55	48	51	80	78	79	0
City Primary,	Almshouse,	" Emilie W. Hancock,	225	18	22	20	17	21	19	85	95	90	1
Ward II.													
Harvard Grammar,	Harvard Street,	Mr. A. B. Magoun,	1,000	139	125	132	135	119	127	96	95	95	4
		Miss Emily James,	300										
		" Helen Clapp,	300										
" Middle,	" "	" Martha A. Gregory,	300	62	58	60	56	54	55	90	91	90	0
" Primary,	" "	" Helen A. Dodge,	275	59	56	57	56	53	54	95	95	95	0
Broadway Grammar,	Broadway,	Mr. B. W. Roberts,	1,000	87	83	85	83	81	82	95	97	96	3
		Miss Lucretia Clapp,	300										

Broadway Primary,	Broadway,	Miss Lucille C. Bancroft,	275	98	113	105	91	94	92	93	83	88	1
		" Louisa Bangs,	150										
Webster Grammar,	Webster Street,	Mr. A. C. Smith,	1,000	134	131	132	125	125	125	93	96	94	7
		Miss Eliza K. Brackett,	300										
		" M. E. Rice,	300										
" Middle,	" "	" Frances A. Clapp,	300	84	94	89	80	90	85	95	95	95	3
		" A. E. Hale,	200										
" Primary,	" "	" Sarah J. Davis,	275	89	95	92	86	90	88	96	95	95	2
		" P. T. Davis,	150										
" Alphabet,	" "	" M. A. Tarbell,	275	105	78	91	94	70	82	89	91	90	0
		" Susan Sparrow,	150										
Dana Middle,	Centre Street,	" Sophia Studley,	300	49	50	49	44	40	42	90	80	85	0
" Primary,	" "	" Abbie H. Hill,	275	54	52	53	49	47	48	90	89	89	0
Mason Middle,	State Street,	" M. M. Damon,	300	81	81	81	74	76	75	92	93	92	0
		" M. E. Sawyer,	200										
" Alphabet,	" "	Mrs. Mary M. Jones,	275	98	129	113	100	106	103	87	82	84	0
		Miss Martha H. Clarence,	150										
Bridge Primary,	Bridge Street,	" Jane Dallinger,	275	53	58	55	46	42	44	83	81	82	0
Amory Primary,	Amory Street,	" S. Dimond,	275	63	58	60	54	49	51	85	84	84	0
Boardman Alphabet,	School Street,	" Ann Lewis,	275	79	70	74	73	64	68	90	90	90	1
WARD III.													
Putnam Grammar,	South Fourth Street,	Mr. J. M. Lassell,	1,000	108	108	108	99	103	101	91	96	94	4
		Miss S. M. Burnham,	300										
		" Martha A. Smith,	300										
" Middle,	" " "	" Elizabeth A. West,	300	42	63	52	37	56	46	85	89	87	2
" Primary,	" " "	" Frances N. Smith,	275	66	61	64	62	56	59	93	93	93	3
" Alphabet,	" " "	" Frances A. Brewer,	275	79	74	76	66	67	67	85	90	87	1
Otis Grammar,	Otis Street,	Mr. N. K. Noble,	1,000	70	62	66	65	60	62	93	96	95	7
		Miss E. R. Spalding,	300										
" Middle,	" "	" Lydia C. Tucker,	250	55	53	54	52	46	49	94	92	93	2
" Primary,	" "	" Harriet E. Conant,	275	65	63	64	59	57	58	90	90	90	5
" Alphabet,	" "	" Anna P. Pendexter,	275	77	74	75	75	67	71	87	89	88	0
Thorndike Middle,	Thorndike Street,	" Susan C. Russell,	250	57	53	55	54	46	50	94	84	89	1
" Alphabet,	" "	" M. H. Butler,	275	74	64	69	65	56	60	87	87	87	1
North Alphabet,	North Third Street,	" Hannah T. Clarke,	275	81	81	81	73	72	73	90	89	89	0
Eastern Primary,	South Fourth Street,	" Elizabeth K. Hyde,	275	63	61	62	59	56	58	93	93	93	0
Music Teacher,		Mr. Nathan Lincoln,	800										

SUMMARY OF THE SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL WARDS.

	No. of Schools.	Teachers.	Salaries.	Scholars.
High School, . .	1	5	$3,600	168
WARD I.				
Grammar Schools, .	2	4	2,600	160
Middle " . .	2	3	800	135
Primary " .	3	4	925	137
Alphabet " . .	2	3	700	134
WARD II.				
Grammar Schools, .	3	8	4,500	334
Middle " . .	4	6	1,600	257
Primary " .	6	8	1,950	377
Alphabet " . .	3	4	1,125	249
WARD III.				
Grammar Schools, .	2	5	2,900	163
Middle " . .	3	3	800	148
Primary " .	3	3	825	175
Alphabet " . .	4	4	1,100	271
Music, . .		1	800	
Total, . .	38	61	$24,225	2,708

SUMMARY OF THE SCHOOLS OF THE DIFFERENT GRADES.

	No. of Scholars.	Cost of Teaching.	Cost per Scholar.
High School, . . .	168	$3,600	$21.48
Grammar Schools, . .	657	10,000	15.22
Middle " . . .	540	3,200	6.00
Primary " . .	689	3,700	5.37
Alphabet " . . .	654	2,925	4.47
Music, . . .		800	
Total, . . .	2,708	$24,225	

JAMES D. GREEN, *Chairman ex officio.*

FRANCIS BOWEN,
NATHAN WILKINSON,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
ZELOTES HOSMER,
A. B. MUZZEY,
MOSES CLARKE,
JOHN B. TAYLOR,
} *School Committee.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Three.

AN ACT

IN ADDITION TO AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows : —

Sect. 1. The election of Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, and such other officers of the City of Cambridge as are now by law to be chosen on the first Monday in March annually, shall in future be made on the first Monday in December annually; and the said officers, so chosen, shall hold their respective offices for the same term of time, and the same proceedings shall be had in relation to such elections, as are provided in the act entitled "An Act to establish the City of Cambridge," to which this is in addition: provided, nevertheless, that the next choice of the said city officers — after the acceptance of this act by the inhabitants of the said City of Cambridge, as hereinafter provided — shall be made at such time, and in such manner, as are prescribed in the act aforesaid: and the officers so elected shall severally hold their offices until the first Monday of January next, succeeding such election; anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 2. The election of a City Clerk, a City Treasurer, and a Collector of Taxes, who are now by law to be chosen, and

all vacancies which are now by law to be filled, by the City Council, in the month of April annually, shall in future be respectively made and filled by the City Council in the month of January annually, in the like form and manner, and for the same term of service, as are prescribed in the act to which this act is in addition: provided, nevertheless, that the next choice of such officers, and the next vacancies occurring, after the acceptance of this act by the inhabitants aforesaid, as hereinafter provided, shall be made and filled at such time, and in such manner, as are prescribed in the act aforesaid, to which this is in addition; and the officers so elected shall severally hold their offices until the first Monday in January next succeeding such election; anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sect. 3. The officers chosen by virtue of this act shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday in January in each year, and shall be liable to all the duties and restrictions, and shall exercise all the powers, to which the said officers are respectively subject or entitled, by virtue of the act to which this is in addition, and of all other acts having relation to this subject-matter.

Sect. 4. The boundaries of the several wards, and the number of members of the Common Council which each ward shall be entitled to elect, shall continue to be the same as at present established, until the month of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty six; at which time, and once in every five years thereafter, the City Council shall revise the same, and make such alterations therein, in like form and manner, as are prescribed in the act to which this is in addition.

Sect. 5. The City Council of the City of Cambridge may establish a fire department for the said city, to consist of so many engineers and other officers, and so many enginemen and other members, as the City Council, by ordinance, shall from time to time prescribe; and the said City Council shall have authority to make such provisions in regard to the time and mode of appointment, and the occasion and mode of removal, of either such officers or members, and to make such requisitions in regard to their conduct

and government, and to the management and conduct of fires and persons attending at fires, subject to the penalties provided for the breach of the city by-laws, as they shall deem expedient: provided, that the appointment of enginemen, hosemen, and hook and ladder men, shall be made by the Mayor and Aldermen exclusively.

Sect. 6. An act establishing a fire department in the town of Cambridge, passed March seventeenth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and an act in addition thereto, passed March thirtieth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, shall continue in force, except in regard to the power of making by-laws and publishing the same, and except also in so far as they are otherwise inconsistent with the preceding section, in which respects they shall be void.

Sect. 7. The City Council shall have exclusive power and authority to lay out new streets or ways within the said city, and to estimate the damage which any person shall sustain thereby; but all petitions and questions relating to the laying out, widening, altering, or discontinuing of any street or way, shall be first acted upon by the Mayor and Aldermen. Any person dissatisfied with the decision of the City Council in the estimate of damages may, within six months thereafter, make a complaint to the County Commissioners, in the County of Middlesex; upon which complaint the same proceedings shall be had as are provided in the twenty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes, in cases where persons are aggrieved by the assessment of damages by selectmen.

Sect. 8. If a vacancy shall exist in any of the boards of Assessors, Assistant Assessors, Overseers of the Poor, or School Committee, by failure of the inhabitants to elect, by neglect or refusal to serve, by death, resignation, or any other cause, the City Council shall fill such vacancy, as soon as may be after the knowledge of the fact: provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the operation of the act passed on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, being chapter one hundred and forty-four of the Acts of said year,

relating to such vacancies, therein mentioned, as may occur in the School Committee, after the date of the warrant for the annual town-meeting for the election of their successors.

Sect. 9. All boards and officers, acting under the act of incorporation of the City of Cambridge, and intrusted with the expenditure of public money, shall be accountable therefor to the City Council in such manner as they may direct.

Sect. 10. No board or committee of the City Council, or of either branch thereof, shall make any contracts on behalf of, or binding upon, the said city, the amount of which contracts shall exceed the specific appropriations of the City Council previously made therefor.

Sect. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sect. 12. This act shall be void, unless the inhabitants of the said City of Cambridge, at a legal meeting called for that purpose, shall, by a majority of the voters present, and voting thereon by ballot, determine to adopt the same.

House of Representatives, April 13, 1853.

Passed to be enacted.

GEORGE BLISS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, April 14, 1853.

Passed to be enacted.

C. H. WARREN, *President.*

April 14, 1853.

Approved.

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

Secretary's Office,
Boston, August 10, 1853.

A true copy. Attest:

E. M. WRIGHT,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.